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ZHUKOV DISCUSSES PEACE, DETENTE IN EUROPE

PM031559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Long-Term Guidelines for Peace in Europe"]

[Text] People who were fortunate enough to be in Helsinki in the bright, sunny days of July 1975 will remember all their lives the great event they were lucky enough to witness. The leaders of 33 European states, plus the United States and Canada, gathered there for the first time in history to define long-term guidelines for peaceful development on a continent which in the 20th century alone has twice been the source of horrifying world conflicts.

The road which led them to Helsinki was long, very long, and incredibly difficult. Let us recall that as long ago as the 230 congress our party noted the need to achieve relaxation of international tension. Then the leaders of all the socialist countries which make up the fraternal community gathered at a session of the Political Consultative Committee in July 1966 and put forward the idea of convening an all-European conference to discuss questions of security and cooperation in Europe. Then a host of skeptics emerged in the West, above all in the United States, and started howling about the "impossible" and, moreover, "dangerous" nature of such a plan.

The idea of all-European cooperation, for whose implementation the socialist countries fought energetically, gradually won supporters among sensible West European politicians. Nonetheless really titanic efforts were needed to secure the holding of the conference and to ensure its success.

These titanic efforts were made by our party and state under the leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in strict accordance with the peace program elaborated and approved by the 24th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union, fighting for the program's implementation, aimed at ensuring security and cooperation in Europe, but also tried to give these initiatives concrete form in treaties and agreements.

Let us recall the steep steps Europe climbed on its way to Helsinki.

--Treaties were concluded between the USSR and the FRG, Poland and the FRG, the GDR and the FRG and Czechoslovakia and the FRG, proclaiming the inviolability of the borders established in Europe as a result of World War II;

--The complex knot of problems over West Berlin, whose unresolved nature had been poisoning the political climate on the continent and throughout the world for nearly 25 years, was unraveled;

--Fundamental documents were elaborated and signed on interstate relations between the USSR and France and between the USSR and the United States, the cornerstone of which was the principle of equality and identical security;

--A whole series of important multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements were elaborated and concluded which aimed at arms limitation and reduction and at lessening the danger of a new world conflict, including the Soviet-American agreement on preventing nuclear war signed in Washington on 22 June 1973 by L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President R. Nixon;

--Europe was embraced by a dense network of agreements on businesslike cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and culture. Similar cooperation began to develop successfully between the USSR and the United States.

All this did not fall from the skies as a gift to the Europeans--every step forward under the sign of relaxation of international tension was attained through staunch struggle on the part of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces. A decisive role was played in this by summit meetings, which have become an established part of international practice.

The talks which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev had in Moscow, Washington, Bonn and Paris with the leaders of leading capitalist countries made it possible to find solutions by means of direct, frank discussion to complex problems which had been classed as insoluble for years or even decades...

So that is how Europe, the United States and Canada, learning to cooperate with each other, approached the all-European conference.

"What do we want from this conference, what are we hoping for?" Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the world congress of peace-loving forces in Moscow in 1973. "In the most general terms, we want certain principles of mutual relations between European states to be formulated and approved unanimously, sincerely, wholeheartedly, as they say, and without 'diplomatic' reservations or equivocations, by all the conference participants and adopted by all the continent's peoples."

After 2 years of intensive work, that aim was achieved. In their Final Act the participants in the all-European conference proclaimed the principles of the sovereign equality of states and their sovereign rights, the nonuse of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders, the territorial integrity of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for human rights and the basic freedoms, the equality of peoples and their right to determine their own destiny, cooperation between states and the conscientious fulfillment of commitment under international law.

The Soviet Union, which defined the results of the conference as a victory for reason, never allows its words to diverge from its deeds. The principles of international relations approved in Helsinki were incorporated in the USSR Constitution, and for the 6 years which have now elapsed since the signing of the Final Act our state's foreign policy activity has been directed toward the steady fulfillment of the accords reached in Helsinki.

The principles of relations between states proclaimed in the Final Act promote the creation on the European Continent of an atmosphere of political detente and confidence in each country's free, independent, peaceful development. "International detente is being given concrete, material expression on an increasingly large scale," says the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Results of the CSCE" adopted 6 August 1975. "The materialization of detente is the essence of all that must make peace in Europe really lasting and firm.... Now the main thing is to supplement political detente with military detente."

The materialization of detente was promoted to a considerable degree by the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples put forward at the 25th CPSU Congress. The peace program for the eighties adopted by the next, 26th congress opened up new opportunities for the further successful implementations of the decisions adopted in Helsinki.

The Soviet Union's consistently peaceful course is welcomed by many of our all-European conference partners. But at the same time concern cannot fail to be aroused among all Europeans, in the East and the West, by the sharp turnabout in the policy of the United States and a number of other NATO countries in the second half of the seventies, and in particular on the threshold of the eighties.

Back in March 1976 then U.S. President Ford suddenly stated, "I will no longer use the term 'detente'..." And without the least embarrassment he proclaimed that in the future the United States will implement its policy "on the basis of strength." Ford's successors--Carter, and then Reagan--went even further, flagrantly violating not only the accords reached in Helsinki but also interstate treaties and agreements signed by the United States at the highest level.

Renouncing the fundamental principle of equality and identical security which lies at the basis of these treaties and agreements, the United States proclaimed that its priority aim for the coming years is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The Pentagon launched a unprecedented arms race: In the next 5 years it is planned to spend $1.5 trillion (!) on it--nearly as much as the United States spent on the Armed Forces in the previous 12 years.

The arms limitation process, which was begun on the USSR's initiatives and was developing successfully, although not without difficulties, has now stopped. The United States has refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, which was signed in Vienna as a result of 7 years of detailed, comprehensive talks. Discussion of a number of other important disarmament questions has also been blocked by the United States.

Washington does not now even consider it necessary to conceal the fact that the United States now intends to resort in its policy to the use of weapons or the threat of their use--including nuclear weapons. "We must strengthen our positions in the world through weapons," U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated cynically.

All this cnanot fail to cause the Europeans alarm. Even in countries allied with the United States people are aware of the growing danger caused by their transatlantic partner's return to the adventurist policy of the fifties. They realize that in our time the correlation of forces in Europe has changed radically and that the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries have all the necessary potential to prevent the United States from attaining military superiority. If the notorious American "position of strength" policy failed even in the fifties, then it is even less likely to have any chance of success now.

Great attention was attracted throughout the world by the Soviet statement that if the United States does not give up its attempts to violate in its own favor the present equilibirum of forces in Europe, an appropriate response will be made. As a result the equilibrium will be preserved, but at a higher and therefore more dangerous level. Western Europe's security will therefore not be increased but lessened, and West Euorpean countries will become even more dependent on the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

Comprehension of this evident truth is reaching increasingly broad strata of West Europeans, including the ruling circles of a number of European capitalist countries. They are beginning to realize that Washington's "new course" cynically envisages turning those countries into the battlefield in the event of conflict. More and more poeple are becoming aware that this could be the result of the deployment of the hundreds of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of countries, which has been in preparation since 1979 by the United States and NATO, and the proclamation of the notorious doctrine of "limited nuclear war."

That is why opposition to these American plans is now developing increasingly strongly in Western Europe and why increasingly loud demands are being made for an immediate return to the course in international relations which was proclaimed by the all-European conference and for the resumption of the vitally important process of talks on nuclear arms limitation.

It is not too late: The opportunity still exists to avert a dangerous development of events, channel international relations once more in the direction of the relaxation of tension and continue their restructuring, begun in Helsinki in summer 1975, on the basis of the principles of the Final Act, which bears the signatures of the leaders of 35 states. These principles have been and remain long-term guidelines for peace in Europe, irrespective of short-term fluctuations in the policy of this or that country.

In recent months the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have put forward a detailed program of actions intended to preserve and consolidate detente despite the dangerous plans of the present U.S. leaders and NATO. These new peace initiatives offer a real opportunity to find mutually acceptable solutions based on the principles of the sides' equality and identical security. So it is now up to Washington. Before it is too late we can and must begin talks to prevent the dangerous descent toward the brink of the abyss, as was rightly stressed in the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." Time will not wait!

U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD ARMS TALKS CRITICIZED

LD031302 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 3 Aug 81

[By TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Aug, TASS--Sober-minded politicians in Western Europe and broad public circles increasingly express support for the proposals of the Soviet Union which consistently advocates talks to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe. In these conditions the U.S. administration and the NATO leaders cannot just refuse to have talks: Both public statements and the stand taken by a number of West European governments compel them to camouflage their position. They continue reducing the matter to "talks about talks". That is evidently the purpose of the current Brussels meeting of NATO's special consultative group, held under the chairmanship of Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs. The meeting is to discuss, according to a FRANCE PRESSE report, the question of preparation of forthcoming U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of medium-range missiles in Europe and to explain NATO's position on this issue. But is not t is problem clear enough? The Soviet Union's position on this issue is crystal-clear: Our country is resolutely against any rise in the arms level on the European Continent. The Soviet proposal for imposing a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of a new medium-range nuclear missiles of NATO countries and the Soviet Union is an important goodwill gesture. The Soviet Union is prepared to sit down at the conference table any time, even tomorrow, and to reach agreement, while observing the principle of equality and equal security, on the limitation, or still better on a reduction, by a considerable margin, of medium-range nuclear means on the continent, provided the West does the same. Nor is Washington's position require any "explanations". [as received] Having adopted a policy of upsetting by any means the present approximate parity of forces in its favour, it is evading talks under any excuses.

Simultaneously with the FRANCE PRESSE report on the NATO meeting in Brussels, the teletypes also brought a report of the DDP News Agency which says that in the opinion of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the FRG, the U.S. administration is carefully and thoroughly preparing for talks with the Soviet Union on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The question suggests itself: Are there any grounds for such an assertion? In any case, it is not supported by facts. Perhaps, this is nothing more than a new attempt to shoot down the surging wave of protests in Western Europe, the FRG included, against the conversion of the continent into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. But in this case it must be said directly that this is an attempt with foul means: The peoples of Europe know well where the nuclear threat comes from. It comes from the aggressive policy of the USA and NATO and the position of those circles in the FRG which, yielding to pressure from overseas, are following in the wake of Washington's policy.

UN NUCLEAR POWER TALKS OPEN IN VIENNA 3 AUG

LD032048 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Aug, TASS--The first session of the committee to prepare a U.N. conference for promoting international cooperation in the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes opened at the Vienna international centre today. 50 delegations from different countries are attending the session. The session will discuss organizational issues in connection with the forthcoming conference which is to be called in 1983 in accordance with a decision of the United Nations General Assembly. The International Atomic Energy Agency will play an important role in the holding of the conference. This agency has accumulated a vast experience in promoting international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Soviet Union advocates broad cooperation and assistance in building nuclear power plants and reactors for scientific research. At the same time the Soviet Union strictly observes its obligations under the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of which it is the depository. Taking part in the preparations for the conference, the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that broad international cooperation in applying nuclear power for peaceful uses together with ensuring a strict observance of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should become one of the main tasks of the conference.

PRAVDA VIEWS EUROPEAN DETENTE, PEACE MOVEMENT

PM031227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] In many countries a month's calm traditionally sets in during the first days of August. Legislative assembly halls empty and parliamentarians disperse on vacation. But international life today knows no pauses or lulls. In various parts of the globe tumultuous events succeed each other. The pitch of tension, rising as a result of the aggressive acts of imperialism and its accomplices, is giving rise to tireless, energetic actions against the growing danger of war. A bitter confrontation between the supporters of peace and those who are encroaching on it is taking place on a global scale.

Deep Roots

Exactly 6 years ago people in various countries, on opening their newspapers, became acquainted for the first time with the Final Act of the CSCE. The previous day in Helsinki that historical document was sealed with the signatures of the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada. It received the eloquent title "charter of peaceful coexistence." It is a code of principles for relations among the countries which took part in the all-European conference. It is also a clear program of actions for states in the interests of consolidating peace and cooperation for years and decades to come. The entire content of the Final Act is oriented toward the future.

The years which have elapsed have revealed the great vitality of the fundamental accords adopted in Helsinki. Unceasing attempts by the enemies of peace to ignore or distort the principles of the Final Act have met with no success. In the increasingly complex international situation its significance is by no means lessening but is, on the contrary, growing. A year ago, answering questions from the PRAVDA editorial office, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "...There may be ebbs and flows in the detente policy. But for all that, the Final Act can justifiably be compared to a good breakwater resisting that which is washing away the foundations of detente." Now, as the storm continues to gain strength, this strong breakwater is doing considerable good.

At the meeting in the Crimea on 31 July L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, came out in favor of the complete, unconditional implementation of the principles and accords reached at the Helsinki conference.

The experience of past years shows that when these principles are observed and implemented, European security becomes stronger and mutually advantageous cooperation in the most diverse spheres becomes richer and more fruitful.

Weighty results of the implementation of detente outlined in Helsinki are in evidence. Over the 6 years European cooperation has acquired concrete, useful expression in the trade, economic, scientific, cultural, humanitarian and other spheres.

The mutual benefits here are obvious. Experts have calculated that trade with socialist countries provides several hundred thousand jobs in Western Europe. Noting the mutually advantageous nature of business ties, W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, also draws attention to the political side: "The breaking off of economic relations or even a short lull in them would do serious damage to political detente."

At the Ottawa meeting of the leaders of seven leading capitalist countries U.S. President R. Reagan exerted flagrant pressure on the NATO partners by demanding the curtailment of business ties with the USSR. Although the allies often submit to Washington's diktat, on this occasion they said "no." The leaders of the FRG and France flatly refused to allow the incorporation in the text of the meeting's concluding statement the paragraph proposed by the Americans on joint actions by the "seven" to "resist the danger" allegedly engendered by economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The extensive development of multifaceted economic cooperation has been a noteworthy feature of post-Helsinki Europe. There is no acceptable alternative to such cooperation, Otto Wolf von Amerongen, president of the German industry and trade association, has noted.

How many times in the last 6 years the champions of tension have tried to perform the last rites for detente. Certain Western leaders have even erased the very word from their political vocabulary. However, despite the offensive of many months by the aggressive forces of imperialism against detente, it still lives. It has deep roots. The fabric of multifaceted cooperation is strong.

The directors of influential scientific centers for the study of international relations in the United States, France, the FRG and Britain recently published a joint work: "Western Security: New Intentions and Tasks." These scientists can hardly be numbered among the opponents of tension. But even they admit: "According to the European interpretation, detente has, in the main, achieved positive results. Literally millions of Europeans...have embraced the detente policy."

That is only natural since detente is dictated by the objective circumstances of coexistence between states with different social systems in the conditions of the nuclear era.

No Way Back

If you look at the course of European development in the historical perspective, there is no way back from Helsinki. This reasoned idea, put forward by L.I. Brezhnev a year ago, is meeting with increasing understanding among sensible political and public figures in the West. Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen believes that there is no way to ensure universal peace other than the constant striving for detente.

The all-European conference adopted a number of important accords supplementing political detente with military detente. At the Helsinki forum L.I. Brezhnev stated that we attach paramount importance to the task of ending the arms race and achieving real results in the cause of disarmament.

This cardinal task is now even more acute. Bellicose circles, headed by American imperialism, have unleashed an arms race on an unprecedented scale and are avoiding talks on restraining it and on the peaceful resolution of international disputes. Across the ocean the name of our Old Continent is increasingly frequently heard in the phrase the "European theater of hostilities." U.S. military strategists plan to make Europe the site for the application of the doctrine of "limited nuclear war" and the target for retaliation. The planned deployment of approximately 600 new American missiles increases the risk of the outbreak of nuclear conflict.

To thwart NATO's militarist plans and to prevent Europe being turned into a zone of increased danger of war--that is the persistent idea which is possessing the thoughts of a growing number of residents on the Continent. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal calling for joint efforts to preserve and safeguard peace has been heard and is warmly supported by broad public circles in the West.

The antiwar movement is increasing in scale in West European countries. This is emerging impressively now that the participants in the mass Peace March-81 are completing their 1,200-km journey. On 6 August, on the tragic anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima, they will assemble in the French capital to say a firm "no" to imperialist plans for preparing nuclear war.

The White House at first shrugged aside the antimilitarist movement as yet another manifestation of traditional pacifism. But on looking more closely it saw that great political and public forces are becoming involved in protest marches and demonstrations--trade union, youth, church and other organizations and whole regional divisions of social democratic and bourgeois parties. It is noteworthy that a whole group of former NATO generals and military experts are active within their ranks. "Seditious" statements, in Washington's ears, are being made increasingly frequently by prominent statesmen in a number of Atlanticist countries.

The abuse and slander hurled at the peace champions by NATO figures has not helped. They have been called "dupes of Soviet propaganda," "Red fellow travelers" and "destroyers of NATO." North Atlantic bloc Secretary General J. Luns vehemently accused them of... "contributing to the outbreak of war." There is twisted logic for you!

The U.S. administration and the other NATO leaders now appear to have realized that "McCarthyite" methods and headlong cavalry charges will not enable them to smash the European peoples' mass resistance to militarist plans and actions. They have started using cunning propaganda maneuvers. Foreign commentators regard as a tactical maneuver the "surprise leak" of confidential information in Bonn. The other day there was paraded with great ballyhoo Reagan's private letter to Federal Chancellor Schmidt in which the U.S. President confirms in a noncommital way his intention to begin talks with the USSR at the end of the year on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. According to London's THE TIMES, the purpose of the letter was to "dispel the widespread skepticism in West Germany" concerning U.S. policy. However, the skepticism gets deeper and deeper as, day after day, U.S. administration figures holler for unchecked armament and display a clear reluctance to enter into productive talks on arms limitation.

Incidentally, dissatisfaction with the militarist aspects of the Reagan administration's course is increasing in the United States as well. The number of voters who approve of its foreign policy is falling month by month--from 54 percent in February to 47 percent in July.

More and more often the question of curbing the arms race is being raised at international forums under the influence of the antiwar movement. It was focused on at the recent Socialist International Bureau session which clearly urged immediate talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons. That session and other meetings have conducted a business-like discussion of the prospect of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This discussion was facilitated by the ideas expressed by L.I. Brezhnev in his replies to a correspondent from the Finnish paper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI. There is condemnation of the negative U.S. approach to this urgent problem.

The theme of European security was at the top of the agenda at the latest stage of the Madrid meeting which has just ended. Remember that initially the United States and others like it would not hear of preparations for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and went to amazing lengths to prevent a constructive discussion of this urgent matter, resorting to "psychological warfare" operations. However, the overwhelming majority of meeting participants deem the conference necessary and the Americans have had to back down. From 28 July through 27 October the Madrid meeting is recessed. The opportunity should be used to prepare the formulation of mutually acceptable accords. A decision to convene the important conference would be a fitting culmination of the Madrid meeting.

Peace is not the kind of benefit that comes automatically. It has to be tirelessly fought for. Only joint efforts will ultimately dispel the storm clouds of war.

A Breeding Ground for Terrorism

Lately there have been no calls from Washington to combat terrorism--not long ago Reagan administration representatives rent the air with appeals. The Republicans' favorite topic has suddenly become delicate and dangerous. No wonder.

Everywhere, the United States included, you hear the same assessment of the bloodbath caused by the Israeli military in Lebanon: banditry and terrorism. It was a premeditated act of international terrorism, angrily states LE MONDE of Paris. Even the Washington POST, which has close links with Zionist circles, admits that the Israeli authorities are subscribing to a form of terrorism. Tel Aviv is "resorting to acts which are essentially terrorist," and whose opinion is that? None other than Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential national security assistant and experienced theorist and practitioner in the field of military adventures.

The U.S. administration's clumsy attempts to dissociate itself from Israel's barbarous actions have failed utterly. According to TIME magazine, the whole of the Arab east was filled with bitterness and anger not only against Tel Aviv but also against Washington. The United States shares with Israel the responsibility for the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the Tunisian paper AS-SABAH writes.

The United States has provided Tel Aviv with the most sophisticated weapons, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat said. It was U.S.-made aircraft, bombs, missiles and shells which were used in the air raids on the residential areas of Beirut, Sidon An-Nabatiyah and other cities and villages. The air pirates came from two military bases built by the Americans in the Negev Desert and only just handed over to the Israelis. The 4,000 dead or wounded peaceful inhabitants are victims of the U.S.-armed Israeli aggressor.

But we are not just talking about the lethal equipment marked "Made in USA." There is growing evidence that the United States not only turned a blind eye to the "escalation of the savagery" (to quote TIME magazine) of M. Begin's government but encouraged it. AP broadcast a pronouncement by a senior U.S. administration representative who was too shy to give his name. He said that Tel Aviv's actions had scarcely angered the U.S. President at all. The anonymous aide was not giving any secrets away. Reagan long ago showed himself to be a generous benefactor of bellicose Zionism.

The smoke was rising above the ruined Lebanese homes, the dead were being buried and mothers and widows were weeping when Begin read the warm message from the U.S. capital, signed by Secretary of State A. Haig: The President has asked me to convey to you his deep satisfaction and congratulations in connection with all(!) your efforts to promote stability in the region...." There is only one word for congratulations of that kind: blasphemy.

The hot, troubled summer continues. Confronted by imperialism's aggressive actions, the friends of peace and freedom are increasing their vigilance, uniting their ranks and intensifying the noble struggle to normalize the international political climate.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD010748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 31 Jul 81

["International Situation--Question and Answers" program presented by (Kazbek Basiyev), All-Union Radio commentator, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, IZVESTIYA political observer; and (Yevgeniy Anatoliyevich Petko), All-Union Radio correspondent, in New York]

[Text] [(Basiyev)] In almost every letter received by our editorial office in recent days there are questions connected with the latest meeting of the seven leading capitalist countries in Ottawa. We are asked to dwell upon it in more detail by our regular listeners Serebrov from Leningrad and Vasilyev from Moscow, Medvedchenko from Alma-Ata and Nabedulin from Kazan. Here to answer you is international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin. Over to you Oleg Nikolayevich.

Ottawa Conference

[Anichkin] The meetings between the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries--the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada--have usually had as their goal to analyze the state of the world economy and to find the best remedies for a way out of the increasing difficulties and contradictions. Since the time when the leaders of the major industrial countries of the West first gathered 6 years ago for their first conference on economic questions in Rambouillet, both the participants and the locations of the summits have changed. However, the problems remain unchanged and have not departed before the pressure of rhetoric. Everyone is unanimous in stating that the problems have become greater and, moreover, they have grown more complex and have become exacerbated beyond bounds and at times are outside the framework of allied relations. This time, too, at the conference in Ottawa nothing new took place.

There was a lot of rhetoric and epithets, calls for resolute actions and the like. The paradoxical impression is formed that the more talk there is about unity and interdependence the more difficult it is to rid oneself of the thought that the contradictions and the disagreements are increasing ever more and are becoming almost insurmountable.

[(Basiyev)] Olev Nikolayevich, what can be said about the resulting document from the Ottawa conference?

[Anichkin] The documents published, the political statements and the communique, just confirm that at these meetings there is more and more a stress on political aspects and that the economic questions are receding into the background. These are extensive documents which claim to cover the world's existing political and economic problems. However, it seems to me there is nothing new in them. Everything in them repeats far too many things that have already been said. We can see once more the one-sided and prejudiced approach to the events connected with Afghanistan and Kampuchea. There is no attempt to take a look at the essence of the problems, their sources and roots. Just such an approach has been shown towards the problems of international terrorism and in particular to the hijacking of aircraft. They look for those to blame somewhere else and are not willing to take a look at themselves. Concerning the events in the Near East, especially in light of the fierce new attacks by Tel Aviv on Lebanon, the routine concern was expressed; although it is quite clear that this is exceedingly little and considerably more has to be done. Events are taking a too dangerous turn. With regard to the communique of the conference in Ottawa, one can say that it is no more and no less than a statement of the increasing difficulties and the problems of the West and something approximating a catalogue of good intentions and wishes.

[(Basiyev)] Oleg Nikolayevich, but what in your opinion is the essence of the disagreements and contradictions between the participants of the conference?

[Anichkin] The authors of the communique were able to exclude from it phrases and words that in one way or another would have indicated the presence of disagreements among the Western countries of a political and economic nature. However, judging by the reports that come from the circles of the "big seven" conference, the main contradictions are grouped around the question of the mutual relations between the East and the West, and primarily the Soviet Union. There were quite obvious attempts by the United States to put pressure on their allies with the aim of creating a united front against the Soviet Union, both on the political and the economic plane. The Americans are now saying a great deal about how they have achieved their aims. Here they are asserting that the Europeans have acquiesced to the American demands and, so to speak, have swallowed their pride. Whether this is so or not the future will tell. Nonetheless during the conference, and after it ended, it was possible to hear more than once that Europe has other ways different from those proposed by Reagan. The essence of the contradictions, it seems to me, lives in the fact that the West European countries wish for a most speedy resumption of talks on the limitation of strategic arms, including on European nuclear weapons. They wish for a significant improvement in the international climate. The Europeans are striving to expand trade with the Soviet Union at a time when Washington is appealing to them to limit it and to coordinate all efforts, as they put it, in this direction. The Europeans have agreed, it is reported, only to discuss the American proposals but, as can be seen, this has been considerably less than what Washington was counting on.

[(Basiyev)] It is precisely at such an approach of Washington and the question of mutual relations with the socialist states that our listeners Koryakov from Saratov and labor veteran Ignatiy Fedorovich Belyakov from Vladivostok are directing attention. But, Oleg Nikolayevich, what is the specific nature of the economic claims of West Europe on the United States?

[Anichkin] Judging by all accounts, and this is to some extent reflected in the communique, the leaders of the countries of West Europe have expressed their displeasure at the American economic policy. In particular they are concerned at the growth of inflation and unemployment in their countries. The United States is being accused of being the main source of world inflation, by flooding Europe with its dollars, which are virtually not backed up by anything. We can see, said the French minister for foreign trade, Jobert, a whole trillion dollars are roaming the world.

These dollars, which no one recognizes and which have been issued by the United States in order to pay their foreign expenditure, are not returning to the United States. This is called world inflation. If we do not wish, the French minister continued, to take up the resolution of this problem in the most energetic manner, then not only economic imbalance and not only decay awaits us but, in all probability, conflicts.

The striving of the United States to get out of its difficulties, it is said, at the expense of its neighbors and friends can be seen with special clarity in the mechanism operating in the American banks raising the interest for credit, which now stands at an unprecedented level of 20.5 percent. As a result of such a high rate, capital has been flowing in to American banks for a great profit from Western Europe, whose industry, the majority of which needs credits. The Americans have therefore achieved a hike in the rate of the dollar and the West Europeans have seen a fall in the rate of their currencies. The Americans have improved their export position and European exports have suffered. In response to this the West European banks raised their interest rates which led to their credits becoming more expensive. This naturally led to a slow-down and in many cases to a curtailment of production. As a result, unemployment increased. Thus, as we can see, the United States is recovering from its ailment, but it is West Europe that is paying the bill. In brief, the Europeans do not want the United States to be collecting from them this excessive tribute.

[(Basiyev)] Actually, Oleg Nikolayevich, judging from the communique, it is difficult to find all these disagreements therein but, all the same, what do they consist of?

[Anichkin] They are fairly clearly marked. It is a question of three countries, the FRG, Japan and France. The FRG chancellor, Schmidt, in an interview with West German television on the day the conference in Ottawa opened, stated that if Washington did not change its policy of high bank credit rates then the Federal Republic would have to draw its conclusions. As he said, appropriate measures to deal with this had already been prepared. As far as Japan is concerned, I would like to draw attention to a statement by the minister for international trade and industry, Tanaka, who said that if earlier his ministry--I am quoting--was agreeable to economic sanctions against the USSR, then now it has considered that further movement following the course of the United States and intensification of positions of confrontation with the USSR had already become a problem. Such a statement by the Japanese minister is seen as direct criticism of the United States at the meeting in Ottawa. However, much is said about the establishment of understanding between the new leaders of France and the United States. Everyone is pointing to their completely different approach to many problems. It seems that the former difficulties will remain. In the words of a French newspaper, the crisis in Franco-American relations is only just beginning.

[(Basiyev)] So one can say that it was not possible to overcome the disagreements and contradictions at the Ottawa conference, is this not so?

[Anichkin] The United States did not make one significant concession to their partners, limiting itself to just certain promises. In the communique and the other documents of this meeting an attempt has been made to cover up these divergences, to make them not show. However, it is not difficult to foresee that they will soon surface and in the very near future, too. In any case this has been the way of things before.

[(Basiyev)] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Afghan Struggle

In front of me are several letters the writers of which are asking questions about Afghanistan. These are letters from Pastukhova from the town of Vyazniki in Vladimirskaya Oblast, from Uchurov from Riga and our listener Voltak from Astrakhan. He asks in particular: What is the international aspect of the Afghan problem? We are fulfilling your request, comrades.

As is known the April revolution in Afghanistan, carried out in the interests of the broad popular masses, met with furious resistance from the exploiting classes, landowners, large traders and the elite of the former regime, as well as the reactionary leadership of the clergy. With deceit, with the aid of blackmail and threats, they managed to involve in the struggle against popular power a certain part of the working population. The fight between the forces of progress and reaction that is going on in Afghanistan is a purely internal affair of the Afghan people, which has the full right independently to resolve the fate of its country and determine its social-political structure. In this sense the struggle, which is inevitable after any revolution, between the new and the old in Afghanistan is the internal aspect of the Afghan problem.

However, base interference from without into the events in Afghanistan has led to this problem acquiring an international aspect. It has been created by American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists. Seeing that the counterrevolution in the DRA was suffering defeat they began to offer aid by money and weapons, not to mention propaganda support. Pakistan, Egypt and certain other reactionary regimes in the Near and Middle East became minions of Washington and Beijing in this unseemly affair. Pakistan, in particular, has given refuge on its territory to gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries, which carry out from there terrorist sorties against Democratic Afghanistan. All of this is common knowledge and the facts are irrefutable, testifying to the desperate attempts by the enemies of the April revolution to turn back the development of events in the republic and to deprive the Afghan people of its revolutionary gains.

At the same time the Western capitals and Beijing are asserting, with the heights of hypocrisy, that allegedly the international aspect of the Afghan problem has been created by the Soviet Union, which dispatched at the request of the Afghanistan Government a limited contingent of troops into this country. This quite legitimate action, from the point of view of international law, by the Soviet Union is portrayed as an intervention and an invasion by precisely those who are brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of the Afghan people. Attempting to lay the blame at someone else's door they are holding forth about some such imaginary threat that is being created for Pakistan, Iran and even the countries of the Persian Gulf by the presence of the Soviet contingent of troops in Afghanistan. Such slanderous fabrications do not have, of course, any foundations. The governments of our country and the DRA have frequently stated that Soviet troops will be withdrawn from the republic as soon as the external threat to its security and independence disappears, that is, when there is an end to support for the Afghan counterrevolution from the United States, China and certain other states. Solely on this basis are the Soviet Union and Afghanistan ready to conduct negotiations with the interested parties on the settlement of the international aspect of the Afghan problem. Unfortunately, the constructive position of the Soviet Union and the DRA is not yet finding understanding from Washington and those who follow in the wake of its anti-Afghan course.

Final Act Anniversary

Six years ago, on 1 August 1975, the Final Act of the European conference was signed in Helsinki after long and stubborn talks. The heads of state and government of 35 countries put their signatures on the most detailed and carefully drawn up collection of norms and rules for peaceful coexistence and businesslike cooperation in Europe ever adopted in the history of our or any other continent.

Many of your letters, respected comrades, pose questions connected with the implementation of the agreements concluded in Helsinki. As (Ivan Alekseyevich Tamilev) from Moscow writes, for example: 6 years is quite enough time to appraise the practical significance of the Helsinki charter of peace for Europe. To what extent have the expectations of the peace-loving public connected with the implementation of this act been justified, asks (Ivan Alekseyevich). Here is a letter from (Yakov Tikhonovich) Makarov from the village of (Krivoverye), a regular listener to our program.

At the present time, writes (Yakov Tikhonovich,) as a result of the acts of the Washington administration aimed at a sharp increase in arms, the preparation of armed intervention in a number of parts of the world and confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international situation has been seriously complicated and the threat of war has grown. Does this mean, asks listener Makarov, that in such conditions the Helsinki accords have also suffered? Taking part in our broadcast is Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev, IZVESTIYA political observer, and I hand over your letters to him, comrades. So, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, I would suggest that our listeners' questions could be summed up in the following form: What is the real significance of the accords achieved in Helsinki and their real weight in light of the present international situation?

[Matveyev] I think it is quite natural that such a question should be raised in connection with the present provocative militaristic course of the American administration. As was pointed out in an authoritative manner by the Soviet side, the impression is forming that circles have come to power in Washington who are willing to put at stake the vital interests of mankind for the sake of their own narrow mercenary aims. Having announced its desire to attain military superiority over our country, the present Washington administration attributes primary significance in this connection to Western Europe and to the deployment there of new nuclear missile weapons targeted on the socialist countries. Undoubtedly the implementation of such plans would have the most serious consequences for Europe.

Does this mean, however, that the European Continent is inevitably doomed to a period of new severe tension? The realization by broad circles of the Western European public of the increased threat of war as a result of the Pentagon's actions has aroused the strongest upsurge in the whole post-war period in the peace movement and moreover it has unfurled on the biggest scale in precisely those countries which have been chosen by the Pentagon to be launchpads for their new missiles: the FRG, Britain, Holland and Belgium. The slogan No to Pershings and Cruise Missiles figures in the most prominent place in the ranks of those participating in this movement. In Britain 70 boroughs have already declared themselves nuclear-free zones. More and more members of the ruling Social Democratic Party in the FRG are coming out against these plans of the Pentagon. In Holland the anti-nuclear movement is even expanding in the ranks of the Armed Forces. So in these conditions the significance of the Helsinki accords not only is not diminishing but is acquiring new weight, for this is the basis, the platform, for further progress along the path of concrete measures in the military field in which, as distinct from the economic and cultural fields, very little has so far been done to organize cooperation with the aim of fundamentally improving the situation on the continent.

On the basis of the Helsinki accords our country has put forward the idea of convening in Europe a conference on disarmament, an idea which became the main question on the agenda of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the European conference. We not only put the proposal for such a conference on the agenda but also, in the new peaceful initiatives of the 26th party congress, we went halfway to meet the wishes of a number of governments in the West in the question of spreading measures of trust in the military field to the whole of the European part of our country. This is a question which is organically included in the agenda of the proposed conference on disarmament. In taking such a step we expect in response an expansion of the sphere of action of measures of trust in the military field in the corresponding areas of the West. The location and dimensions of these areas could be determined in the course of the aforementioned conference.

Of course, our country has made other proposals to develop and fill out the Helsinki accords relating to economic and cultural cooperation in Europe. Things are going most favorably in the economic field: Continent-wide trade and scientific-technical links are developing on a stable basis in spite of the cold winds which are blowing from Washington. The question of convening a European conference on energy is topical. The forthcoming completion of construction of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal indicates considerable possibilities for developing European cooperation in the field of transportation.

Trade with the socialist countries is increasingly significant for the countries of Western Europe in the conditions of intensifying competition on capitalist markets. Washington's pressure aimed at curtailing this trade is running into clear resistance from the majority of Western European countries.

I think it would be correct to draw the conclusion that the instigators of the new cold war across the ocean have not succeeded in shaking the edifice of European cooperation embodied in the Helsinki accords primarily because it rests on an impressive economic foundation and the further we go the greater will be the significance for Western Europe of trade and scientific-technical links with us and with the other socialist countries. Suffice it to point out the role of such a factor as energy: In Bonn, Paris, Rome, Vienna and other capitals of Western Europe not only economic experts but also business circles and government leaders are showing great interest in the development of new gas deposits in the eastern regions of our country. Siberian gas is already a valuable aid to the power engineering of Western Europe.

[(Basiyev)]Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, you have been talking about the state of affairs in the military field and with regard to economic cooperation in light of the clauses of the Final Act signed in Helsinki. But what can be said about the 6 years' experience of implementing in practice the clauses of this act which are concerned with the political sphere?

[Matveyev] I think politics is in this respect something intermediate, halfway between the military and economic fields. On the one hand it experiences the negative influence of the Pentagon's dangerous militaristic plans in Europe, but on the other hand it cannot fail to react to the urgent demands and needs of Western countries in the economic field. This nature of the political field explains the fact that the cooperation in this field envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act does not always develop in a straight line and sometimes even develops in zigzags, reflecting the struggle between opposing tendencies. At any rate, there is no doubt that in spite of the obstructionist position of Washington, which has interrupted or halted movement in a number of important areas of talks with our country on the disarmament problem, the governments of Western Europe support and are developing links and contacts with the Soviet Union on topical international problems. One can point out the recent visit to our country by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party in the FRG, the loud echo in the West of this trip of his and his conversation with Comrade Brezhnev.

There was a broad response to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's interview with the Finnish paper in connection with the possibility of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and our country's practical support for such an idea. On his return to Bonn from his trip to Moscow Willy Brandt expressed himself in favor of beginning talks between the governments of the Scandinavian countries and the Soviet Union on this question. A negative response to the idea of creating such a zone followed from Washington and certain observers in the West are justifiably asking the question: Does this not mean that Washington would like to deploy nuclear weapons in those NATO countries in northern Europe where there are none at present, that is in Norway and Denmark?

In any event, the appeal which rang out in Comrade Brezhnev's Kremlin speech on 30 June to the effect that in the present situation we must begin to limit the nuclear race in Europe is exerting and will increasingly exert influence on the political situation in Europe, bringing into motion new forces in the struggle for the peaceful and secure future of our continent.

[(Basiyev)] Thank you, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS 'NEW EDITION' OF COLD WAR

FM031548 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The pitch of the world situation has been growing increasingly dangerous recently. The blame for this rests with the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, who in the 36 years since the war have frequently brought the world to the brink of a new world war. They are reluctant to come to terms with the objective realities of the present day: the consolidation of socialism, the successes of the national liberation movement, the growth of freedom-loving, democratic forces as a whole. They are hoping increasingly to "replay history" and to halt or at least delay the process of the world's revolutionary renewal. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, imperialist circles' policy is now revealing particularly blatant adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interest for the sake of their own narrow, selfish goals.

The present U.S. administration is trying to cancel out everything good which has been successfully achieved on the paths of the relaxation of tension and to impose on the world a new edition of the cold war. It has declared the prime goal for the next few years to be the attainment of U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. The United States and its NATO allies are ducking out of talks on curbing the armament process, on the elimination of hotbeds of conflict and on the peaceful solution of vexing international problems. They want to accustom people to the criminal idea of the permissibility of nuclear war. The United States has unleashed an arms race on an unprecedented scale: in the next 5 years it intends to spend 41.5 trillion on military needs--that is almost as much as it has spent on the Armed Forces over the past 12 years. The buildup of nuclear weapons is continuing. New types of weapons of mass destruction--neutron, chemical and bacteriological weapons--are being created. Dangerous plans are also being hatched for militarizing space. Launchpads are being prepared for hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. The implementation of these plans, as was noted at the recent meeting in the Crimea between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak, would be a challenge to the socialist countries and at the same time would undermine the security and international positions of those states where it is planned to install new U.S. weapons.

World reaction is trying by every means to undermine and weaken the socialist community, as is borne out, in particular, by the events in Poland, which has become the target of massive political and ideological pressure from imperialism and its agents, and by the threats against Socialist Vietnam.

Declaring any manifestation of the struggle for national and social liberation to be "terrorism," imperialist forces are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Kampuchea and El Salvador and are shamelessly encouraging acts of overt aggression and international banditry by the Israeli rulers. Israel could not behave so provocatively and flagrantly unless it felt support and moreover encouragement from the United States. The United States is arming Japan, turning it into its military bridgehead in Asia, is making large deliveries of weapons to Pakistan, creating a new hotbed of tension here, and is stepping up military aid to the rulers of the Republic of South Africa, South Korea and Chile and to other dictatorial regimes.

Aggressive U.S. imperialist circles' increasingly overt rapprochement with the Chinese hegemonists on a basis hostile to the Soviet Union and the socialist community poses a grave threat to peace throughout the world. Washington's recently proclaimed readiness to supply Beijing with modern U.S. weapons is a dangerous new step on this path.

And all this is camouflaged by absurd fabrications regarding the alleged "Soviet military threat." But to whom is it not clear that the true and only source of the danger of war on earth is imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism?

The increasingly complex international situation and the harsh lessons of the last war demand from us the greatest vigilance and constant efforts aimed at strengthening the defense might of our great motherland. Imperialism's aggressive preparations pose a grave threat to all peoples and to international security. Soviet people have paid too high a price for the right to live a free, peaceful life to allow new claimants to world rule to cancel out the results of World War II and postwar development and to achieve military superiority and implement their aggressive designs.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy course, bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and implemented under the leadership of the Communist Party, is aimed at ensuring favorable international conditions for building communism in our country, at defending the USSR's state interests, strengthening world socialism's positions, supporting the people's struggle for national liberation and social progress, averting aggressive wars and strengthening peace on earth. Safeguarding peace is the supreme goal of the Soviet's state's foreign policy.

"Today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, "the state of affairs in the world demands new, additional efforts to eliminate the threat of war and strengthen international security.... Defending peace--there is no task more important now on the international plane for our party, our people and all peoples of the world."

The congress adopted the peace program for the 1980's which is now the focus of world public attention. The program contains important proposals on reducing nuclear missile and conventional weapons, settling existing conflicts and crisis situations and preventing new ones, and is pervaded by the desire to intensify detente and develop peaceful cooperation among countries of all continents. It expresses the Soviet Union's readiness to hold talks on all topical questions of peace and security and to treat attentively any constructive ideas from other states.

Our party and the Soviet Government are continuing to work persistently to implement this program. The USSR Supreme Soviet recently appealed to all parliaments and peoples to seek the immediate solution of vexing international problems through negotiations. Halting the nuclear madness--that is the point of the appeal of our supreme legislative organ of power. This appeal was greeted positively by the European and world public.

The servicemen of our army and navy, together with the entire Soviet people, warmly approve and support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In the face of the increased military danger from imperialism, they are struggling persistently for new successes in combat and political training and for the further raising of combat readiness. In a single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, Soviet servicemen are vigilantly standing guard over the gains of socialism and the people's security and are struggling persistently to further enhance the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

'DEEP CONFLICTS' APPEAR AT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD032128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 3 Aug (TASS)--The deep conflicts dividing capitalist and developing countries appeared with renewed acuteness during the 2-day meeting of foreign ministers from 22 states, which was held in the Mexican resort of Cancun.

Judging from the speeches made in Cancun by representatives of the United States and other capitalist countries, the West intends to continue to occupy an obstructionist position with respect to the developing countries demands.

This was reflected above all in the reluctance of Western states to agree to work out a specific agenda for the October conference. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig stated directly that the talks "should not have a specific agenda" and should "take the form of an open discussion." He added that, in its relations with young independent states, the United States prefers "bilateral agreements" and thereby made it clear that Washington does not intend to work toward establishing a new economic order. British and French ministers warned the developing countries "not to expect much" from the conference in October.

LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE BEGINS WORK IN GENEVA

LD031658 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Aug, TASS--Today the 10th session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference resumed its work here. The task of the present session is to finalize the draft of a general and comprehensive convention to settle the basic problems involved in the use of the sea expanses and the resources of the world's oceans.

The session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference is attended by representatives of about 150 countries.

U.S. 'Obstructionist Line'

LD032010 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Aug, TASS--The 10th session of the 3rd United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea resumed its work here today. The session is to complete the drafting of a single comprehensive convention which would regulate the main problems of the utilizaton of the world ocean and its resources.

The draft convention prepared by the previous sessions is regarded by an overwhelming majority of the participants in the conference as a mutually acceptable compromise and a good basis for completing the work on this important international document. The 9th session of the conference held in August 1980 in Geneva decided to finalise the text of the convention with a view to adopting it in 1981. However, the new U.S. administration refused to fulfil the decision and took a line at drawing out the work of the conference and wrecking the accords reached earlier.

Such an obstructionist line of the U.S. administration is part of the general foreign policy pursued by the White House and aimed at undermining international cooperation and aggravating international tension. Even the Western press admits that the new line of the White House toward the UN Law of the Sea Conference is an attempt to dictate its will in line with the interests of major U.S. monopolies which would like to extend their undivided sway to the international waters and extract valuable minerals from there. Many of the participants in the conference opposed U.S. diktat.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries pursue a consistent and constructive policy, resolutely supporting the accords already reached at the conference. They stress the significance of adopting the convention which would become a valuable contribution to international cooperation, thus promoting stronger peace and detente.

USSR-U.S. GRAIN TALKS BEGIN IN VIENNA 3 AUG

LD031618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Vienna, 3 Aug (TASS)--In accordance with a previous agreement Soviet-American talks on the conclusion of a long-term grain agreement began here today.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER REMARKS ON FRG CRITICIZED

LD032200 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 3 Aug, TASS--Washington has addressed another brusque remark to West Germany the government of which, faced with acute economic and financial problems, was compelled to announce certain cuts in military expenditures under the state budget for 1982. This time it was the U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who called the West German Government "to order". Speaking in an ABC television program "Questions and Answers", he stressed that the U.S. administration was "disappointed at West Germany's decision and expected Bonn to take measures to improve the situation. Earlier it was the White House which expressed its "dissatisfaction" over the decision.

Growing crisis phenomena in the national economy forced Bonn's ruling circles to make a decision to reduce state outlays under many items of the state budget. Taking into account widespread anti-military sentiments of the West German public, the Government of the FRG decided to discuss the possibility of cutting the military budget somewhat, since it squanders huge sums of money on the senseless arms race forced by the U.S. on its NATO allies.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1104 GMT on 3 Aug carries a report on Weinberger's remarks which adds the following paragraph:

["Trying to scare the NATO allies by inventions about "aggressive Soviet intentions", the Pentagon's chief demanded that they take upon themselves a fair share of the defence burden. He mentioned as an example to emulate the British Government whose openly pro-monopoly, anti-people economic policy and alignment with the Pentagon has brought the country to the brink of economic disintegration."]

Dealing with the government of a sovereign country like with a schoolchild at fault, he demanded that the Helmut Schmidt cabinet realise the necessity of reinforcing NATO's central front further, and finding additional possiblities in the near future for increasing its military spendings. Caspar Weinberger waved away as a trifle Bonn's arguments to the effect that Washington's selfish economic policies and its reluctance to give regard to the interests of its "allies" left them no other alternative but to try and alleviate the burden of economic problems by reducing military spendings. Caspar Weinberger did not deem it necessary to respond to the justified grievances of the FRG and the other West European countries which believe that Washington is trying to improve the financial and economic position of the United States at their expense. The U.S. defence boss limited himself to a groundless assertion that references to high bank discount rates in the United States were inconsistent.

Weinberger's statements leave little doubt that Washington is not at all inclined to take into account serious economic and financial difficulties of the FRG and other West European states which deteriorated notably as a result of the policy of raising bank discount rates deliberately pursued by the U.S. administration. Spurring the militarization of West European countries, U.S. leaders would like to make their allies bear the brunt of the new round of the arms race. In doing so they do not stop short at a blatant interference in the internal affairs of West European states, assuming the right to decide what their state budgets should look like.

Caspar Weinberger virtually admitted that Washington-initiated military preparations in Europe were dictated by the desire to ensure the "national interests" of the United States rather than by U.S. "concern" for its allies. The Secretary of Defense stressed that the central front of NATO was essential to America's defence.

The ruling circles of the United States deliberately pursue a policy of worsening the international situation and intensifying the arms race, and are getting ready to sacrifice millions of lives in the name of their own selfish interests.

CASEY DISPLEASED WITH CIA REPORT ON TERRORISM

LD031510 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] New York, 3 Aug, TASS--CIA Director William Casey and his patrons from the Reagan administration are pleased with only those estimates and conclusions of intelligence experts which suit Washington and are in accord with its political objectives.

The newspaper New York TIMES reports that the other day Casey delivered a speech to the CIA officers, stating in so many words that he refuses to reckon with many estimates of CIA experts because, as he said, they do not mirror in full the dangers against which U.S. political strategists should guard the country. He added that he had reviewed the time table and methods for preparing national estimates so that they should better take account of political imperatives.

The chief spy made no secret of the fact what expert conclusions go against the grain of the White House and himself. Casey, the newspaper New York TIMES recalls, refused to approve the draft CIA review on terrorism which made the conclusion that the Soviet Union did not incite "international terrorism" and, moreover, pointed out that there was no evidence supporting Washington's charge of the USSR being involved in terrorism.

The experts' conclusion in quite justified. It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has always been opposed in principle to the theory and practice of terrorism, including international terrorism. As for the U.S. administration, which puts an equation mark between terrorism and legitimate struggle of the peoples for their national, economic and social liberation, its policy breeds terrorism on a global scale. It is publicly recognized in Western Europe today that the falsehood about the Soviet Union's involvement in the events in Salvador that was cooked up by Washington was needed by the Reagan administration to justify the direct armed involvement of the U.S. in the affairs of that country and the arms supplies and the sending of military advisers to the Salvadoran junta, trying with the use of this aid to drown in blood the protests of the mass of the people.

The analysis made by the CIA experts unmasked the instigators of this slander campaign, and this, naturally, enraged Casey. He stated straightforwardly about such reports to the staff of the agency that he was going to make sure that nothing of the kind happened in future while he was CIA director.

Commenting on the statement, the New York TIMES says that the CIA directors would like to alter estimates and reports to fit their own viewpoints or the opinion of the administration. In other words, the Washington strategists do not want the so-called CIA studies to have even an inkling of objectivity. If the conclusions of these reports are at variance with facts, Washington believes, so much the worse for the facts.

ADMIRAL YEGOROV CONSIDERS U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

PM031113 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 1

[TRUD Editorial Board interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chief of the Navy Main Staff, carried under the rubric "Tomorrow Is USSR Navy Day": "Ocean Watch"]

[Excerpt] [Question] It is well known that the international situation has worsened sharply through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles. In particular, U.S. naval might is being built up. Examine this question in greater detail, please.

[Answer] Indeed, with the advent in power of the new administration headed by R. Reagan, the forces in the United States striving to step up U.S. military might, primarily that of the Navy, have become considerably more active. In this context the United States has formulated a new naval strategy designed to gain supremacy at sea, has reviewed the shipbuilding program, considerably increasing it, and is creating new types of weaponry and combat hardware with tremendous destructive force. Thus U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, in his speech in Chicago in May, stated unambiguously that the United States "...has commitments and interests in practically every region of the globe." This strategy has a pronounced anti-Soviet trend.

The Pentagon is planning to strengthen its 6th Fleet, now deployed in the Mediterranean, the 7th Fleet in the western Pacific, and the Americans have concentrated a fleet in the Indian Ocean, too. The Pentagon leaders are also stepping up the activity of naval forces in regions directly adjoining our country's territory. Finally, it should be noted that the new strategy assigns to the U.S. Navy the performance of policing functions with regard to the national liberation movements and extends these functions to such regions of our world as the Persian Gulf zone, Latin America and the Caribbean.

To implement these aims, the U.S. military-political leadership decided at the beginning of this year to increase its naval forces from 456 ships to 600, with the number of aircraft carriers being increased to 15. They include nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, nuclear missile and multipurpose submarines, ships carrying missiles and artillery, and ASW and landing ships. At the same time, resources are being allocated for de-mothballing and bringing out of the reserve one aircraft carrier and two battleships.

The U.S. Navy is being equipped with new types of weaponry and combat hardware including nuclear missiles. The Poseidon missile submarines are being rearmed with more modern Trident I missiles with a range of over 7,000 km. Nuclear-powered submarines of the Ohio class, now under construction, which it is planned in the long-term to rearm with Trident II missiles with a range of up to 11,000 km, are now being equipped with Trident I missiles. The production of cruise missiles is being stepped up, too. At the same time the combat potential of the Marines, a constituent of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, is being increased.

Summing up, it should be said that the United States is actively stepping up its naval might and war preparations are escalating. We must take this into account without fail.

RPP COMMENTARY ON CHINESE 'GREEN BERETS'

LD311718 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Green Berets, as the commandos are called in the United States, are the elite of the American Armed Forces. The penpushers, those who get generous helpings of the rich Pentagon pie, have been rather prolific and put out an abundance of stories extolling the superb physical fitness and the dazzling feats of these heroes of the Vietnamese campaign. In fact, however, the terrorists--with long records of atrocities committed on peaceful populations--were eventually beaten and having covered themselves with infamy had to flee Vietnam.

And now it appears the Beijing militarists are quite willing to try on the Green Beret. They are training their own commandos for future ventures against their socialist neighbors. The first group of professionals has already received training in what was unambiguously called warfare against Vietnam. A Radio Beijing report said that of the 800 graduates 500 have already been sent to the Sino-Vietnamese border. And there is more than one of such terrorist nurseries in China today. In China's south, in the Province of Yunnan, several camps are located where gangsmen are being trained for subversion against Laos. Special units of highland chasseurs have joined the Chinese Army and they are people trained in contemporary warfare in the mountains. Fifteen highland infantry units are deployed along the Indian border.

Indian secessionists from the Naga and Mizo tribes are undergoing training on Chinese territory as well as Burmese and Malaysian Maoists and Philippine antigovernment elements and Pol Pot thugs. In neighboring Pakistan special centers have been set up where Chinese instructors are training anti-Afghan mercenaries for subversion in Afghanistan. And in that not so noble undertaking the Maoists are getting all the help they need from the American professionals with experience of the Vietnamese war.

Obviously Beijing holds Washington as a model to follow where international terrorism is concerned. Having started with purchasing American weapons the Maoists are giving their outfits a finishing touch: the Green Beret.

INDIAN CONCERN OVER PAKISTANI BUILDUP 'JUSTIFIED'

PM031000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 5

[Oleg Leonidov "Commentator's Column": "Justified Concern"]

[Text] In recent days Pakistani troops have opened fire nine times on Indian border posts along the line of effective control separating India from the portion of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which is occupied by Pakistan. As a result several Indian servicemen have been killed. The current provocations, like earlier similar ones, have taken place in the atmosphere of the anti-Indian campaign which is again being whipped up in Pakistan.

Against the background of these actions the Pakistani leaders' assertions about their wish to develop friendly relations with India look unconvincing. One cannot help agreeing with Indian political observers, who believe that these assurances are made solely with the aim of reassuring the Indian Government and public in the face of Pakistan's unprecedented arms buildup, including its attempts to create its own nuclear weapons. Of course, nobody can be convinced by assertions that this is necessary for the defense of Pakistan against the mythical "Soviet threat."

People in India right[illegible]r call that Pakistan's military rulers have twice used weapons obtained from abroad a[illegible]inst India. Now too, as the Indian information media note, Pakistan's most intensive military preparations are taking place on the Indian border. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA recently reported, citing reliable sources in Indian military circles, that Islamabad has now concentrated 15 infantry and 2 tank divisions, 3 artillery regiments and 15 air defense battalions--a total of more than 350,000 officers and men--on the border with India. At a press conference in Delhi Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stated that even without the promised American F-16 fighter-bombers, the Pakistan air force already has and will have in the next few years strike forces which are three times greater in number than India's.

India's concern is quite justified. As S. Harrison, a prominent American specialist on Asia problems, writes in the New York TIMES, U.S. officials openly admit that Islamabad is seeking to increase its military might in order to direct it against India. And is not the same thing indicated by the provocative calls for the "separation" of the state of Jammu and Kashmir from India and its annexation to Pakistan--calls made twice in the past week, at the time of the border provocations, by Muhammad Hayat Khan, ruler of "Azad Kashmir," a territory broken off from India?

Ignoring history's lessons, Pakistan's military leadership is implementing a dangerous policy against India, which could result in grave consequences for the two countries' peoples and for the entire region.

DRA MINES, INDUSTRY MINISTER DEPARTS TASHKENT

GF020931 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Upon departing for his homeland, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of mines and industry, said: Our cooperation with Uzbek [word indistinct] is in our interest. We have observed their [words indistinct] aimed at achieving development.

During his 2-day stay in the Uzbek SSR as head of a visiting delegation of DRA industrialists, Mohammad Esma'il Danesh visited the largest factories in the republic, including Almaluk mining complex and the installations at the Angren coal mine.

The DRA representatives left Tashkent on 29 July. They were seen off at the airport by Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, and other officials.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD311622 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, arrived in the Soviet Union for a short rest. At the airport he was met by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev.

VIETNAM, USSR SIGN 5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT

OW312032 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Following their talks, the Soviet and SRV Governments' trade delegations on 30 July signed in Moscow a commodity exchange and payments agreement for the current 1981-85 5-year plan.

Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev and Le Khac; his Vietnamese counterpart, signed the agreement. Also present at the signing ceremony was SRV Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai.

The following is our station observer's report on the agreement.

This is one of the Soviet-Vietnamese agreements signed in Moscow in July. The previous ones dealt with Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the cultural, scientific, economic, and technical fields. The new agreement is another important document. It concerns the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries.

Compared with the previous 5-year plan, the volume of goods exchanged in the current 5-year plan will increase by nearly 90 percent. The Soviet Union will substantially increase volume of essential goods provided to Vietnam such as oil products, automobiles, metals and road building machinery. The volume of fertilizer will more than triple and metal will more than double. Cotton supplies will increase by 70 percent.

For its part, Vietnam will continue to increase its regular export goods to the Soviet Union such as rubber, coffee, spices, lumber and fine arts products.

The increase in the volume of commodities exchanged between our two countries is a result of the continuing development and consolidation of friendship between our two countries and peoples, of the perfecting of the procedures in Soviet-Vietnamese economic and trading cooperation. Past experience shows that trading on the basis of equality and mutual interests has effectively promoted the building of socialism and communism in our two countries. It is consistent with the spirit of fraternity reflected in the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty, which Comrade Brezhnev, in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, called a realistic example of socialist internationalism.

Of course, in order to satisfactorily carry out the newly signed trade agreement and the other agreements, millions of Soviet and Vietnamese workers must persevere in their work. The Soviet people, who have always considered their assistance to Vietnam as a dictate of their hearts and their minds, are determined to satisfactorily implement the new agreements.

PRK MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN USSR

BK310656 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] As we have reported, the high-ranking Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] military delegation led by Comrade Chan Si, member of the Kampuchea Peoples' Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, paid an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

The delegation arrived in Moscow at 0700 on 17 July 1981. It was warmly welcomed at the airport by Marshal of Aviation Koldunov, Soviet deputy minister of defense; General Sergeychik, in charge of external economic relations; General (Itonov), deputy chief of the External Military Relations Directorate; Colonel (Le Thach), military attache of the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union; Colonel Inh Keosavang, military attache of the LPDR to the Soviet Union; and many high-ranking cadres of the Ministry of Defense.

On 18 and 19 July, our delegation visited Leningrad, the military school, the Leningrad Museum and the military headquarters.

On 20 July, our delegation held talks with the External Economic Affairs Committee of the Ministry of Defense, and the two sides reached unanimity of views on the program they agreed upon.

On 21 July, the delegation laid a wreath at the Leningrad Memorial and at the graves of Soviet combatants who sacrificed their lives for the Soviet Union's revolutionary cause.

During its visit and talks with Soviet officials, our delegation was very warmly welcomed by the Soviet people and army in a friendly atmosphere.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE CHEA SIM

BK290418 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean Peoples' Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] National Assembly, recently received a congratulatory message from Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The message reads:

We extend sincere congratulations to you, comrade, on your election as chairman of the PRK National Assembly.

In the Soviet Union, particular attention has been paid to the first session of the PRK National Assembly. The new Constitution of the PRK constitutes a historic achievement made by the Kampuchean people in their struggle for genuine democracy and the establishment of a society which is advancing toward socialism.

We wish to express the firm conviction that the construction and development of relations between the Supreme Soviet and the PRK National Assembly will further contribute to strengthening of the firm friendship of the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH GDR'S HONECKER IN CRIMEA

LD031640 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Aug, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met in the Crimea today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, who had arrived in the USSR on a short vacation.

The two party and state leaders pointed out that the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany opened new vistas for the development of comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

It is planned during the current five-year period to substantially extend production cooperation above all in those sectors which are fundamental to scientific and technical progress. Particular emphasis will be laid on joint work to develop microelectronics and the production of robots. The GDR will take part in modernizing the Soviet light and food industries and also in building a gas pipeline and other projects in the USSR which are very important for meeting the economic needs of the countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Union will give the GDR technical assistance in building atomic and heat power stations and other plants.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker stressed that, in developing their bilateral relations, the USSR and the GDR are resolved to continue making their contribution to the strengthening of the collective institutions of socialist countries, namely, the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Any attempts at subverting the close links between the fraternal countries will come against a resolute rebuff.

The USSR and the GDR believe that the elimination of the stepped-up international tension and the balancing out of international relations are the central foreign policy task.

Europe became the cradle of detente at the turn of the 1970's. Today, too, it is capable of giving an impetus to lessening tensions and producing initiatives in moderating the world political climate. What Europe needs is not the replenishment of its arsenals with weapons from the other side of the ocean but the limitation and curtailment of the arms race of every type, above all the nuclear arms race. What Europe needs is not the raising of the level of military confrontation but its lowering, and also the extension of peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker expressed the hope that the U.S. will eventually realize the need for serious businesslike talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and renounce its practice of blocking any search for mutually acceptable decisions in the field of disarmament.

The participants in the meeting believe that large-scale international exchanges and effective political contacts between statesmen representing countries with different social systems are especially valuable and necessary in the present day complicated situation.

The USSR and the GDR are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, and strongly denounce all manifestations of the policy of imperialism and hegemonism. They firmly support Vietnam. Laos and Kampuchea, which are coming against the gross pressure of China and the U.S.

Rapprochement between Beijing and Washington, including rapprochement in the military field, is at odds with the interests of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The USSR and the GDR, acting in the spirit of the peace programme for the 1980's that was formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, will continue working perseveringly together with their allies and with all the responsible political and public forces for the triumph of reason and justice in international affairs.

The meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and was characterized by complete mutual understanding.

It was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Anatoly Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Bruno Mahlow, deputy department head of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO MEET 8 AUG

LD040618 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug, TASS--The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee resolved to convene a regular plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee on August eighth, the PAP agency reports. The plenum will discuss topical problems and steps to overcome the deteriorating socio-economic situation in the country and also the activity of the party after the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO POLISH AUTHOR

LD032004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today presented the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Polish author Jerzy Putrament, in the Kremlin. He has been given this award for active public and literary work aimed at developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated Jerzy Putrament. The Polish author expressed sincere gratitude for the lofty award. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Markov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Writers Board; senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Szyszko, Polish interim charge d'affairs in the USSR, attended the presentation and congratulated the award winner.

MINSK CEREMONY MARKS POLISH TOWN'S LIBERATION

PM030950 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[BELTA report: "Festival of People's Poland"]

[Text] On 22 July 1944, in the liberated town of Chelm, the Polish Committee for National Liberation--the first working people's government in the state's history--published a manifesto which became the program for building a new state and social system.

The 37th anniversary of Poland's rebirth is being marked together with that country's working people by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the city's working people devoted to that date was held in Minsk 21 July.

Nowadays, as always, Soviet people are showing solidarity with People's Poland, said rapporteur A.A. Tolstik, deputy chairman of the board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society's Belorussian department and editor of ZVYAZDA. The unity of and alliance between our peoples, sealed with the blood shed in the terrible years of the war against the Hitlerite invaders, are firm and unshakable. When fraternal Poland got into a difficult economic position connected with the internal crisis which had emerged, the USSR, following the spirit and the letter of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, gave and continues to give it the necessary economic support and assistance. We are confident that the Polish people, under the leadership of the PZPR, its experienced leader, will overcome all difficulties and will prove equal to its historic responsibility for the cause of peace and socialism.

The next speaker, M. Drewniak, Polish consul general in Minsk, recounted the story of the country's development since its liberation by the Soviet Army, by whose side the Polish Army's servicemen fought courageously. In close unity with the land of the soviets, the Polish people have traveled the great path of building a socialist society. The speaker expressed gratitude to Soviet people for their solidarity and support.

The participants in the meeting wished the fraternal Polish people success in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Present at the meeting were Y.Ye. Lobanok, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.P. Shaplyko, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, responsible workers of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and representatives of Soviet and social organizations. Also present was S. Bernatek, GDR consul general in Minsk.

BULGARIA'S KHRISTOV HEADS TRADE DELEGATION

AU271952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, a Bulgarian trade delegation led by Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, visited Moscow. Minister Khristo Khristov met with Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The talks took place in the spirit of the agreements reached during this year's visit of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Bulgaria.

Special attention was paid to increasing the trade exchange between the two countries during the current year and 5-year plan period. Concrete measures were taken on expanding the long-range economic agreement and protocol, which were signed earlier this year. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. They will contribute to further mutually beneficial cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

SINAI FORCE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON

LD040620 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Aug, TASS--An agreement between Egypt and Israel about the so-called multinational armed forces on the Sinai was signed at the State Department of the USA. A U.S. military contingent will constitute the core of these forces. The deal which is the follow-up of the separate Camp David collusion suits the military-strategic plans of the Washington administration which uses the deal as the facade for the widening of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East. The newspaper Washington POST notes that for the first time U.S. forces will be stationed in the area on a permanent basis.

TASS Criticism

LD041048 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Aug, TASS--The agreement on the creation of the so-called "multinational peace-keeping force" on the Sinai was signed in Washington on Monday. The United States seeks to present the signing of the agreement and As-Sadat's coming visit to Washington as the follow-up of the "Camp David process" which is the cover for sabotaging the peace settlement in the Middle East, Washington's unconditional support for Israel's aggression, the implementation of the United States of military-strategic designs in that oil-rich area.

Washington attaches much significance to the creation of the multinational force for the Sinai and hopes to use it for the widening and consolidation of its military presence in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf on a permanent basis. The force is planned to be formed of 2,500 servicemen from different countries. The United States insists that it should be commanded by an American.

The widening of the United States' military cooperation with Egypt is in the framework of Washington's military expansion in the region. Before leaving Cairo, the Egyptian president who has betrayed the interests of Arab peoples stated that he is prepared to offer to the United States the military facilities from which any state in the Persian Gulf, any Islamic country can be reached.

In return for the promise to continue playing the role of a U.S. gendarme in the Middle East, As-Sadat is going to demand that Washington should expand the deliveries of weapons, planes, tanks, missiles, etc.

As to the talks on the "autonomy" for the Palestinians which is part of the "Camp David process", they have been stalled. As the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT notes, the officials in Washington and Cairo express doubts about the possibility of any progress toward resuming the talks. Even if the talks are resumed, they are doomed to failure for these talks are intended to be held behind the back of the Arab people of Palestine and without the participation of its sole lawful representatives, the PLO.

When the agreement on the multinational force for the Sinai was signed, the participants in the ceremony--Alexander Haig and the ambassadors of Israel and Egypt in Washington were lavishly praising themselves and asserting that this is an evidence of their adherence to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Such statements appear as the ultimate in hypocrisy particularly now that Tel Aviv backed by Washington staged a few days ago new glaring acts of aggression in the Middle East with the use of U.S. weapons and wit Cairo' connivance.

BOVIN ON ISRAEL'S ACTIONS, U.S. REACTION

LD281914 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul, TASS--Aleksander Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, describes Israel's aggressive actions in the Middle East as slaps in the face of Washington.

"The first slap was made on July 7, before the parliamentary elections," Bovin writes." When ordering the bombing of the Iraqi reactor by American planes, Begin realised well that such actions drastically contradicted the U.S. long-term policy in the Middle East. No matter how important Israel is for the Americans, they are trying at least not to worsen the already poor relations with the Arab world."

The political observer describes as the second slap Begin's order to July 17 to bomb Palestinian-inhabited quarters in Beirut. "He understood quite well that in this situation, when Washington was trying to play the part of 'fair mediator', Israel's barbaric actions would contradict Washington's intentions."

"Officials in the White House and the State Department are probably gritting their teeth, but swallow the bitter pill," Bovin points out. "True, some officials, particularly Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, forced themselves to say a few words of condemnation. Well, the dispatch of planes to Israel was suspended. True, Philip Habib was again told to persuade and bring Menahem Begin to reason. However, the fundamental question--what is to be done with Begin?--has not so far been even raised. President Reagan said that he was the most patient man on earth. This is probably true as regards Israel, however, the President's patience blasted and he ordered to stop public criticism of Tel Aviv."

The observer concludes that "America deserved these slaps in the face because of its hypocritical and dishonest policy."

RAJA'I SWORN IN AS IRAN'S PRESIDENT 3 AUG

LD031534 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Aug, TASS--Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who was elected on July 24 the new president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was sworn in by parliament today. Raja'i will retain the post of the prime minister till he appoints the new head of government. As was already reported, last week the Raja'i cabinet resigned, but the ministers would continue attending to their duties until a new government is formed.

ARREST OF BANI-SADR ACCOMPLICES REPORTED

GF031215 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri, the head of the military tribunal of the Islamic revolution at a press conference in Tehran announced that seven persons have been arrested so far for aiding the escape of former President Bani-Sadr from the country. According to him, Bani-Sadr stayed in the Mehrabad airport area 2 days prior to his escape. He added that Bani-Sadr had meddled in the activities of the army Islamic revolution court. For example, Colonel Mo'ezzi, the private pilot of the former shah and the one who prepared the ground for the escape, had been retired at the suggestion of the defense minister of the time, Chamran, but on Bani-Sadr's order was reinstated.

SOVIET WARSHIPS' VISIT TO LIBYA CONTINUES

PM031617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Special correspondent Lt Comdr V. Chypakhin report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jul--The visit of a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the patrol ships Razitelnyy and Deyatelnyy under the command of Rear Adm G.I. Shalygin, is continuing.

The Soviet sailors are familiarizing themselves with the city of Tripoli and its environs. They have visited a petroleum refinery, the ruins of the ancient city of Sabratha and have made an excursion to an archeological museum.

A group of Soviet sailors headed by the detachment's commander, Rear Adm G.I. Shalygin laid a wreath at the monument to Libyan patriots, who gave their lives in the struggle for the liberation of their country from foreign domination.

Yesterday, in honor of Soviet Navy Day, the detachment's commander held a reception. It was attended by representatives of the Libyan Navy and diplomats accredited to Tripoli.

NASHRAT AT-TAQADDUM CITED ON EGYPTIAN ECONOMY

LD040922 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] NASHRAT AT-TAQADDUM, organ of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party, has exposed the claims of Egyptian officials that financial and economic conditions in Egypt have recently improved and that Egypt has recently been able to get rid of its crisis. By a comprehensive analysis of the state budget plan for the new financial year, which began on 1 July, it concluded that the deficit in the payments budget is at present 30 percent of the total volume of expenditure and that the future payment of the deficit will also take place by obtaining internal and external loans, a matter subsequently leading to an increase in the national debt and for which the expenditure on its repayment in the current year alone is estimated at about 1.5 billion Egyptian pounds, that is, about 90 percent of the loans which Egypt will obtain this year.

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO SOUTH AFRICAN CP

PM031628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To the South African Communist Party [SACP] Central Committee.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates you and, through you, all South Africa's communists and patriots on a noteworthy event--the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the SACP.

From the moment of its emergence your party has been waging a selfless struggle for the national and social liberation of the people of South Africa. With its wholehearted defense of the working people's interests it has won deserved prestige. The strategy of national democratic revolution elaborated by the SACP is an example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist teaching to South Africa's specific conditions. Today, when the pitch of the liberation struggle in the country is growing all the time, the SACP, shoulder to shoulder with the African National Congress, consistently advocates the rallying of all democratic forces to form a united front and eliminate the racist's terrorist regime.

For more than 30 years the SACP has been operating in difficult underground conditions. Many communists have died at the hands of the racist butchers. Many languish in prison cells [zastenki] and are tortured. But the South African communists' courage overcomes all obstacles.

As Africa's oldest Marxist-Leninist party, the SACP has played a prominent role in the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism on the continent. The fraternal parties value the SACP's internationalism and its contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist movement. The SACP firmly upholds the cause of peace and detente and condemns the intrigues of aggressive imperialist circles and their Beijing accomplices.

Soviet communists express feelings of proletarian solidarity with the SACP and wish it new successes in the struggle.

Long live the SACP!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

WEST SUPPORTS RACISTS' MOVES AGAINST NAMIBIA

LD311236 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 31 Jul 81

[TASS commentator Sergey Kulik: "A 'Coincidence' That Is Not Accidental"]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul, TASS--On the eve of the UN special session on Namibia called at the request of independent Africa, the South African occupiers of that country and their Western benefactors are making feverish efforts to channel Namibian settlement along neo-colonialist lines.

The Fifth Congress of the so-called Republican Party--a grouping of whites playing the first fiddle in the puppet Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DAT)--has opened in Windhoek. Although the UNO and OAU regard this alliance of racists as the main tool of the Pretoria regime and do not recognize it, South Africa evidently wants to turn over power in Windhoek to the white leaders of DAT.

It is not for nothing that this gathering of "republicans" is now discussing such questions as the establishments of the symbols of Namibia's national independence--a national flag, an anthem and a coat of arms.

These illegal actions of the occupation authorities are fully supported in the White House. The Namibia NEWS GAZETTE, which has just been started in Washington, published in its first issue an article eloquently titled "Reagan Approved DAT's Actions."

The so-called "contact group" on Namibia--which includes representatives of the USA, Britain, the FRG, France and Canada--is resuming its work in Paris today on Washington's initiative in order to support the racists. It is asserted in the Western press that on the eve of the UN special session on Namibia representatives of the five powers will try to put forward their proposals on UN Resolution Number 435 which provides for free elections in Namibia and the proclamation of its independence.

But in analyzing the activities of this "contact group," which makes concessions to the racists, one is inclined to agree with Botswana's President Quett Masire who in an interview with the Johannesburg newspaper RAND DAILY MAIL recently accused the Western powers of trying to destroy Resolution Number 435.

Members of the "contact group", above all the USA, evidently want to reduce to naught the achievements of the South-West Africa People's Organization which was recognized by the UNO and OAU as the only lawful representative of the people of South-West Africa. Furthermore, the West actually encourages South Africa to obstruct the UN plans for Namibia and hampers in every way any new steps to make Pretoria reckon with the opinion of the international community.

The conclusion suggests itself--it is not a mere accident that the racist gathering in Windhoek is taking place simultaneously with the conference of neo-colonialists in Paris. The racists and neo-colonialists are concerting and coordinating their plans. Their joint actions are part of the imperialists' aggressive policy, one designed to destabilize progressive regimes and national-liberation movements in Africa, to block a settlement in Namibia and to create a new seat of international tension in the south of Africa.

REPORTS ON 'CIA HAND' IN TORRIJOS' DEATH CITED

LD031400 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo of Panama is calling an emergency session of the State Council and the army General Staff to discuss the situation in the country following the death in an air crash of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, the commander of the country's Armed Forces.

The communique by the Panama Military Command says the plane carrying General Torrijos crashed in a mountainous region in the country's west, killing everyone on board. Local political observers agree that the crash was probably caused not by bad weather, but as a result of sabotage by agents of the American Central Intelligence Agency. It is pointed out that the CIA was behind several attempts on the life of the military leader of Panama, (?which lately) maintained several residences in different parts of the country.

Another plot against the Panamanian leader was uncovered 3 years ago after the signing of the new Panama Canal treaty. It involved the American Central Intelligence Agency, an American officer from one of the military bases in the Canal Zone, Cuban counter-revolutionaries and also some Panamanian reactionaries led by the former President Arias, who was deposed in 1968 by patriotically-minded officers of the National Guard. The CIA wanted to get rid of General Torrijos because the Pentagon and the U.S. monopolies were angered by the progressive policies of the Panamanian Government conducted in the interests of the republic. General Torrijos had repeatedly attacked the United States' attempts to preserve the colonial enclaves on Panamanian soil. Following the coming to power in Panama of the military led by Gen Omar Torrijos, the position of U.S. monopolies were considerably restricted, including that of the United Fruit Company, which lost some of its land through nationalization.

LATVIA'S VOSS SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM031121 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report on speech delivered by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at 17 July Riga meeting of republic party aktiv]

[Text] Comrades!

As you know, an all-union conference-seminar of ideological workers was held in Moscow at the end of April to discuss tasks in the propagandization and study of the 26th party congress decisions. These tasks were defined in concrete terms in the speech of Comrade M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the report of Comrade M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The very fact of such a major ideological event's being held immediately after the 26th congress indicates yet again the great significance the party attaches to political education work and ideological backup for the resolution of the socioeconomic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is now 4 and 1/2 months since the end of the 26th CPSU Congress, but even today Soviet people are living and working under the ineradicable impression of its ideas and decisions and the provisions and tasks set in the brilliant, profoundly meaningful report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

For Latvia's working people, as for all the Soviet people, every day, every hour since the congress has been characterized by high labor enthusiasm and by the broad scope of deeds and achievements in implementing the impressive plans of communist building.

The party congress decisions are giving rise to creative initiative and are increasingly becoming a powerful, material force behind our advancement.

The 26th CPSU Congress gave a profound, dialectical-materialist analysis of the economic and social processes taking place in our society at the stage of mature socialism. It summarized the party's tremendous experience of theoretical and organizational activity and defined the main directions of communist creation not only for the current 5-year plan, but for the 1980's.

The congress documents show convincingly that Lenin's party confidently carries the banner of communism, the banner of labor and peace, and that the CPSU's general line is one of all-round strengthening of the country's economic might, of tireless growth in the Soviet people's prosperity and culture, of the safeguarding of peaceful conditions for their creative labor and of the assertion of the prime right of every person on earth--the right to life.

The program of communist building outlined by the congress is striking in its scale and its orientation toward the future and inspires in the hearts of Soviet people a sense of pride in our great motherland, which marches in the vanguard of social progress.

But the fulfillment of this program depends largely and chiefly on people, on their labor and political activeness, since, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the congress, party slogans and programs live [only] in the masses' activity. It is therefore necessary to skillfully guide and utilize the potential energy of that activeness in the interests of the complete implementation of party decisions.

It is necessary to constantly seek high effectiveness in ideological education work with people.

People only work well when they are profoundly, comprehensively conscious of their tasks and urgent problems, when they see prospects and final goals.

We are given answers to all these questions by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

The report is an outstanding contribution to the treasure house of creative Marxism-Leninism and a notable example of political realism. It has been received by communists and all working people in the republic as a programmatic document of tremendous theoretical and political significance, as the key to an understanding of the many urgent problems of today and as guidance for the practical resolution of economic and educational tasks.

That is why it is the prime duty of party organizations to bring all the wealth and depth of ideas in the report and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's theoretical and practical instructions to every communist and Komsomol member and every working person in the republic.

It is important not simply to reveal the worldwide historic significance of the 26th congress but to ensure that every Soviet person is aware of his place and role in fulfilling the congress decisions and that the exacting, critical and constructive spirit of the congress is embodied in all our ideological and organizational work.

Broad and effective propagandization of the congress materials and the implementation of its decisions must be the aim of the activity of the system of party and Komsomol training, economic education, mass forms of propaganda, television, radio, the press and the entire ideological arsenal.

Certainly, in the time which has elapsed since the congress, gorkoms and raykoms have done much in terms of the organized study of its decisions, the briefing and training of propagandist and lecturer cadres and the comprehensive, long-term planning of ideological work. But we have only taken the first steps in this sphere. Propaganda and the profound study of the congress materials is not a short-term campaign; it must be carried out constantly, systematically, vividly and convincingly.

It is necessary to remember clearly that it is not only a question of the propagandization of congress materials but of the restructuring of all ideological work in the spirit of the congress decisions and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions. The essence of this restructuring is set out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which, as was noted in the report, is long-term in nature.

The main thing to which the party invariably draws attention is the consistent strengthening of the ties between propaganda and life and the enhancement of its effectiveness and topicality.

Explaining the meaning of this requirement, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress: "...It is a question of achieving unity in practice in the party's ideological, theoretical, political, educational, organizational and economic work."

On the basis of these congress instructions the republic's party organizations must focus their main efforts on resolving a whole range of tasks associated with the implementation of the party's course of intensification of the national economy. This gives rise to the need to take a new look at many problems and find new approaches to resolving them.

This applies to problems of production resources and their economical expenditure, to increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of the output produced, and in general to the transfer of the whole of social production to the new principles of economic management.

A number of important problems of an educational nature arise from this. Priority among them should be given to the inculcation in the republic's working people of a thrifty, really conscientious approach to public property and the ability to utilize material values rationally--in a word, to mold a high level of economic culture in people and to establish a sense of concern for the common cause.

The 26th party congress expressed the essence of the task in a terse but convincing formula: "The economy must be economical!"

And this task can only be resolved through people, by means of increasing their consciousness and activeness.

In the main, Latvia's labor collectives have coped successfully with plan targets for the first 6 months of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

However, concrete analysis of the state of affairs in industrial and agricultural production and in construction indicates that party committees and party organizations are still falling short in many respects in the organizational and educational spheres.

You are well aware that in most cases interruptions and shortcomings in work and laggardiness with respect to plan targets are caused not so much by objective factors as by the absence of the appropriate order and discipline and the dulling of the sense of responsibility for the entrusted task on the party of the leaders of various subunits.

In other words, whoever wants to do his job finds the means, while whoever does not want to seek out a reason.

The Latvian CP Central Committee believes that the republic's party organizations and their ideological aktiv have sufficient opportunities to more effectively promote the resolution of the main economic and social tasks of the 5-year plan through all forms and methods of political education work.

In this connection, in addition to the ideological and political tempering of people, particular significance is attached to the quest for means of further improving labor, moral, patriotic and international education.

Much is being done in our republic in this respect. Gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations have accumulated some experience in this matter. But the need for detailed discussion of these problems has not been eliminated. That need arises from the present stage of communist building, the sharp stepping up of the ideological struggle and the increased complexity of the international situation.

Events in Poland show that the imperialist bourgeosie, in the struggle against the world of socialism, is using new and increasingly refined subversive methods and utilizing for class purposes the latest shortcomings and omissions, including those in the sphere of ideological work. And we have no right to underestimate these circumstances, which, in the case of Poland, have led to serious economic, political and moral costs.

It is our duty to strive persistently to strengthen the leading role of party organizations in the labor collectives and increase their militancy and aggressiveness in the struggle against bourgeois ideology and against any deviations from the norms of communist morality.

It is necessary to ensure that the work of party, soviet, economic and public organizations is organized not with labor collectives in general but with each individual. It is necessary to resolutely eradicate the formalistic approach and learn to see the specific individual behind the general measures and general indicators.

The Soviet person is a conscientious working person, a person of high political culture, a patriot and internationalist. He is educated by the party, by the country's heroic history and by our entire system. But this does not mean, as was noted at the 26th party congress, that we have already resolved all the questions associated with the molding of the new person. There are many tasks here, and the success of education is only ensured when it is based on the firm foundations of socioeconomic policy.

Here it must always be remembered that political culture and high morality cannot be inculcated by means of ideological factors alone. The moral climate in the collective and people's moral makeup are influenced by production activity, socioeconomic practice, the work style of party, soviet, economic and public organizations and the personal example of the leader and of every party member; in short, by all our life.

The Latvian CP Central Committee is confident that you will constantly take account of all these fundamental factors and principles and display more initiative, persistence and party principles in your work.

An important component in all our ideological and political education work is the primary party organizations. Party gorkoms and raykoms must display constant concern for increasing their authority, militancy and competence and clearly defining their role and responsibilities in providing ideological backing for the decisions adopted.

This, comrades, is the surest route to success. The ideological aktiv gives our party reliable support in the implementation of its policy line and the execution of its decisions.

Our ideological work is carried out by trained, experienced, highly motivated people who know how to act, as V.I. Lenin said, as propagandists, as agitators and as organizers.

In adopting the decision on holding a meeting of the republic's party aktiv the Latvian CP Central Committee set the task of discussing with you the progress achieved in the propagandization and organization of the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions, exchanging experience of ideological and political education work and outlining ways of increasing its effectiveness in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's instructions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's guidelines, as well as the recommendations of the all-union conference-seminar of ideological workers.

Permit me, dear comrades, to wish all participants in today's meeting successful really creative, interesting and fruitful work.

TEXT OF AUCCTU DECISION ON 1982 CONGRESS

PM040757 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Resolution of the 13th AUCCTU plenum on convening the scheduled 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions

1. The scheduled 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions is to convene 16 March 1982 in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Moscow.

2. The following agenda has been approved:

a) Report on the AUCCTU's work and USSR trade unions' tasks in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

b) Report of the Central Auditing Commission.

c) Election of the AUCCTU.

d) Election of the Central Auditing Commission.

3. The prescribed representation norm for the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions will be 1 delegate for every 52,000 trade union members.

4. Delegates to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions will be elected by a closed (secret) ballot at congresses of trade unions, at oblast and kray interunion conferences and at congresses of union republic trade unions.

The election of delegates from trade union organizations in the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek and Kazakh SSR's will take place at oblast interunion conferences.

CSA AIDE REVIEWS HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC FIGURES

PM310912 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 1

[USSR Central Statistical Administration deputy administration Chief V. Garmash "Economic Review": "Work Without Laggards"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the industrial results for the first 6 months of the year. It is clear from the published report that industrial labor collectives successfully fulfilled the 6-month targets for the sale of products, labor productivity growth and the production of many types of industrial products.

Products worth billions of rubles were sold in excess of the plan. Some 3.5 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted and around 100,000 tons of mineral fertilizers and 1,500 tons of chemical plant protection agents were produced, along with instruments, automation facilities and computers worth R139 million, 1,600 tractors, agricultural equipment worth R24 million, sewn goods worth R300 million and cultural, consumer and domestic goods also worth R300 million. Overall industrial production increased by 3.4 percent and labor productivity in industry increased during the period by 2.6 percent. The production increase was R10 billion in absolute terms.

All industrial sectors exceeded the level of production in the first half of 1980, but the highest increase rates were achieved in such important sectors as machine building and metal processing and the chemical and petrochemical industries, that is, sectors which have the greatest influence on technical progress. These are the fastest growing sectors of our industry, in which output doubles every 7-8 years. In machine building and metal processing the increase in output was 6 percent compared with the first half of last year. Development was particularly fast in progressive types of production such as computer facilities and spare parts for them (an increase of 12 percent over the period), machine tools with digital program control (an 11 percent increase), forging and pressing machinery (an 8 percent increase) and instruments and automation equipment and spare parts for them (an increase of 7 percent).

In the chemical and petrochemical industry the production increase over the 6 months was 5 percent. In this sector the first 6 months saw a particularly rapid increase in the production of synthetic resins and plastics and mineral fertilizers.

Over the January-June period products in the top quality category accounted for 15.6 percent of total industrial output.

Working people in the gas, fishing, medical and electrical engineering industries, instrument making and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production are successfully fulfilling plans and adopted socialist pledges.

Enterprises and associations in the Ministry of the Gas Industry overfulfilled their 6-month targets for the sale of output, labor productivity growth and gas extraction. Above-plan gas extraction in the sector exceeded 4 billion cubic meters compared with the 3 billion stated in the pledges for the year. The increase in labor productivity in the first 6 months was 4.5 percent, and this factor accounted for two-thirds of the production increase.

The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems considerably exceeded the plan targets for the sale of output, labor productivity growth and the production of instruments, automation equipment and computers and cultural, consumer and domestic goods. The labor productivity increase over the first 6 months was 6.7 percent, which is higher than that stated in the pledges for the year (5.6 percent). Above-plan production of instruments, automation equipment and computers was R30 million and cultural, consumer and household goods--R36 million. More than 45 percent of the sector's output bore the state seal of quality compared with the 40.5 percent in the annual plan.

Labor collectives in the electrical engineering industry and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production are successfully fulfilling their targets and pledges for labor productivity growth and production of top-quality articles. Agricultural machine building workers are doing the same in relation to tractors and agricultural machinery, as are fish industry enterprises in relation to fish products and canned goods and medical industry interprises in relation to medicines.

Gas extraction workers in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Turkmenia, coal workers in Uzbekistan, oilmen in Georgia, steel workers in Kazakhstan, chemical workers in Latvia and Armenia, truck and tractor builders in the Ukraine and Belorussia, light industry workers in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Tadzhikistan and Kirgizia, furniture makers in the RSFSR and Lithuania and food industry workers in Azerbaijan, Latvia and Estonia have made a considerable contribution to the fulfillment of their socialist pledges.

Fixed capital worth around R31 billion has been commissioned solely on the basis of state capital investments. There has been a substantial increase in capacities for the generation of electricity, extraction of oil and gas and production of cast iron, steel and rolled metal, ferrous metals, chemical products, metal cutting machine tools and trucks, construction materials and consumer goods. Agriculture received 126,000 trucks and specialized vehicles, 168,000 tractors, a large amount of agricultural equipment, 9.9 million tons of mineral fertilizers and 295,000 tons of chemical fodder additives.

At the same time, there were a number of substantial shortcomings in the course of the implementation of the plan targets for the first 6 months.

Enterprises and associations under the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry failed to cope with the plan for overall sales of output and for production of most types of output. The ministries of the coal industry and power machine building failed to ensure the planned increase in labor productivity. Fewer finished rolled ferrous metal products, chemical fibers, freightcars, textiles and refrigerators were produced than planned. The additional target for coal and oil extraction was not fully implemented.

Associations and enterprises in heavy and transport machine building, the automotive industry and machine building for the light and food industry and domestic appliances are failing to fulfill delivery pledges. Since the beginning of the year these ministries' associations and enterprises have failed to deliver to consumers goods listed in contracts and schedules and valued at a total sum of R380 million, with the automotive industry accounting for more than one-half of the delivery shortfall. The 6-month production and labor productivity growth plans laid down for a number of enterprises under the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Main Administration of the microbiological industry were not tough enough. In view of this production and labor productivity growth rates must be substantially increased in these sectors in the second 6-month period in order to fulfill the annual plan.

The relevant ministries are instructed to take immediate measures to eliminate the lag and to strengthen plan and delivery discipline.

The overall results of industrial work in the first half of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan show that our country's national economy and industry are developing in accordance with the main guidelines approved by the 26th CPSU Congress--constant improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard is being ensured on the bases of improved efficiency and production intensification.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS AROUND COUNTRY

LD311046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] According to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration all union republics are now harvesting grain and in the Ukraine the harvest is nearing completion. The grain has been cut on over 12 million hectares, which is nine-tenths of the sown area.

We have just received news that mass vegetable picking has begun in Stavropolskiy Kray.

More Harvest Statistics

LD312225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0240 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration by the end of July over 37.5 million tons of hay had been cut, over 39 million tons of haylage had been stored and 18 million tons of silage mass had been laid in.

The machine operators of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia are successfully coping with their tasks.

In the Russian Federation good crops of grasses are being obtained in Mariyskaya ASSR, Bryanskaya, Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya, Tulskaya, Voronezhskaya, Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya and other oblasts.

RADIO ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 31 JUL-3 AUG

LD020524/LD030226/LD040325 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 31 July-3 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 July

Grain deliveries have started in Kurganskaya Oblast, where grain crops occupy an area of 1.8 million hectares. (0400 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray machine operators have to date laid in 1.5 million tons of fodder, which is over one-half their annual plan. (0600 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast grain has been harvested from 775,000 hectares to date. This is three-quarters of the whole area. (0700 GMT)

The farmers of Aktyubinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan today started the sale of grain to the state. The first 2,000 tons of wheat and barley have reached the grain reception points. (0800 GMT)

Ukrainian framers have completed plowing on 5 million hectares, almost twice as much as this time last year. (1300 GMT)

Grain has been reaped and harvested on more than 12 million hectares in the Ukraine. This is nine-tenths of the area sown. The farms of the Crimean and Kharkovskaya oblasts have completely finished the harvesting of grain and pulse crops. The harvest of these crops is ending in Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts. (1904 GMT)

1 August

Most rayons in Saratovskaya Oblast have commenced grain sales. The first 50,000 tons of winter rye and wheat have been delivered as well as the first barley. A record yield of 120 quintals of corn grain per hectare has been obtained by the growers of Gagarin Rayon in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan, who have completed their harvesting. (0000 GMT)

To date 650,000 tons of hay has been laid in store in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. This is over 80 percent of the planned amount. (0400 GMT)

Three more rayons of Stavropolskiy Kray completed their grain sales plan. Elevators are receiving up to 100,000 tons of wheat every day in the kray. (0800 GMT)

2 August

To date one-third of the grain crop has been reaped in the Chuvashskaya ASSR. One-half of the grain crop has been reaped in the Mordovskaya ASSR. In Tadzhikistan, sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area exceeding 282,000 hectares, which is 95 percent of the plan. A considerably larger amount than last year has been laid in of coarse fodders, including hay and straw, and also succulent fodders, vitaminized grass meal and granulated fodders. (0400 GMT)

Kurganskaya Oblast machine operators will this year receive more than 1,700 new grain harvesting combines. Grain has to be harvested in the oblast from an area of almost 2 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Mass harvesting of spring crops began in the Udmurtskaya ASSR today. These crops occupy more than 500,000 hectares. The dry summer has had a strong influence on wheat, oats and barley. Machine operators have adjusted their harvesters for a low cut. (0800 GMT)

By today, grain had been harvested on an area of 870,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. This is more than 80 percent of the total area sown. (0830 GMT)

Farmers of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have today completed threshing of grain on the first 500,000 hectares. This is one-quarter of the harvest plan. Threshing is being carried out at a rate of 60-80,000 hectares per day. (1100 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray grain growers have fulfilled their year's pledges for selling grain to the state, with 1.9 million tons of grain. The flow of vehicles from the fields to the elevators continues undiminished. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the kray are selling additional grain crops to the state, with a target of another 400,000 tons. Ipatovskiy Rayon has been very successful. They have already sold the state 150,000 tons of grain and intend to sell another 100,000 tons. The average yield for the grain crop in Stavropolskiy Kray is more than 26 quintals per hectare. (1700 GMT)

3 August

Grain crops have been threshed on an area of about 600,000 hectares in Bashkirskaya ASSR. Preparations for planting winter crops are also in progress. (0600 GMT)

Agricultural workers of Tulskaya Oblast have to date cut grain crops on two-fifths of the total area. Unlike previous years, machine operators are not allowing a break between reaping and threshing. (0700 GMT)

Almost all rayons of Ryazanskaya Oblast are selling grain to the state. The first thousands of tons of wheat, barley and rye have already gone to the granaries. (0800 GMT)

In Odesskaya Oblast, early cereals have been cut on two-thirds of the sown area. More than half of them have been treshed. (0900 GMT)

Corn for silage occupies 135,000 hectares in Odesskaya Oblast. The local farms intend to lay over 3 million tons of this valuable fodder this year. (1100 GMT)

One-third of the area under grain crops has been cut in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. (1200 GMT)

Krymskaya, Kharkovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts have finished harvesting. (1330 GMT)

In Latvia twice as many early potatoes have been procured as last year. (1400 GMT)

Maintaining sales of grain crops to the state is one of the most important duties of farmers. This year Stavropolskiy Kray farms have already completed their pledges. They have sold the state 1.9 million tons and intend to sell another 400,000 tons. "Unfortunately, in some oblasts and rayons completely unjustified delays are permitted in grain deliveries, while some kind of special instructions are awaited. They are slow in sending the grain off from the farms of Saratovskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts. As experience of leading farms have shown, both the rhythm of the harvest and the delivery of the harvest to the elevators depend primarily on the level of organization and on correct deployment of men and machines. This has still not been achieved by certain collective and state farms of Smolenskaya, Kostromskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts, where machinery has been allowed to stand idle since the beginning of the harvest and competition is poorly organized." The current harvest is the first of the 5-year plan and is taking place in difficult weather, so every kilogram and ton delivered is especially important. (1500 GMT)

PRAVDA ON NEED TO LOOK AHEAD WHEN HARVESTING

PM040907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "Thinking About the Next Harvest"]

[Text] The harvest campaign is in full swing. The battle for grain is under way over an immense area of tens of millions of hectares. This year grain crops ripened at virtually the same time in the different climatic zones. Farmers in 14 union republics are harvesting. There is a constant roar of engines in the fodder fields and row crop plantations. On the harvested areas machine operators are preparing the soil for the next harvest. Organization and efficiency are particularly necessary in drought conditions, when many different operations are being performed simultaneously.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures 35 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been cut and 28.7 million threshed. Moreover, last week's harvesting rate was the highest yet. Machine operators are striving to gather in the crops as quickly as possible without losses.

Machine operators in the Baltic area and Yaroslavskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts are only just starting to cut the grain crops, while on the Don, in the Kuban, in Stavropolskiy Kray and in many southern Ukrainian oblasts the harvest is nearly over. In Krasnodarskiy Kray, for example, 1.8 million hectares of wheat and barley have been cut and 1.7 million threshed. Grain growers in Stavropolskiy Kray are sending 100,000 tons of grain to the elevators daily. They have already sold 1.5 million tons of grain and are continuing to deliver it to the state.

The fulfillment of grain delivery plans is the farmer's first commandment. The grain must arrive at reception centers in a continuous flow. Many farms in the Ukraine and other areas are promptly delivering the products to the elevators and striving successfully to fulfill socialist pledges. For example, grain growers in Ochakovskiy Rayon, Nikolayevskaya Oblast, have completed the purchase plan but are continuing shipments.

The decisive fodder procurement period has also arrived. Some 60 million hectares of grass have been harvested. Farms have laid in 43.6 million tons of hay, 43 million tons of haylage, 3.9 million tons of grass meal and more than 9 million tons of silage. Procurement workers are paying special attention to the production of coarse fodder, above all hay. The plan for laying in hay has been fulfilled by 65 percent. In Moskovskaya Oblast, for example, it has been completed. Many farms are watering fodder plantations, which is very important during this hot period.

The field situation demands that work be carried out in a single process with no gaps between individual operations. Farms have acted correctly if they have incorporated in the harvesting and transportation detachments links to procure straw and to prepare the soil for the next harvest.

This very approach has been adopted in Poltavskaya Oblast, where each of 540 detachments has special subdivisions to till the soil.

One of the farmer's primary tasks in a hot summer is to maintain the moisture level in the soil. As soon as the harvesting units leave the fields the plowing units must move in.

It will soon be time for winter sowing. Unlike spring sowing it starts in northern areas, where the optimum time for sowing is imminent. Winter sowings constitute the bulk of the country's grain area. This time it will be more than 40 million hectares. The sowing area will be widened in the Baltic Belorussia, the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the Volga Region. As is known, the sowing time is very important. The soil must be prepared in good time in order to obtain good, vigorous shoots.

This work is being efficiently organized in Gryazinkiy Rayon, Lipetskaya Oblast. Four specialized interfarm detachments have been set up there equipped with K-700 and T-150 tractors. The machine operators are achieving a high plowing rate.

In the country as a whole preparation of the soil for winter crops is proceeding better than last year. Around 5 million hectares have been plowed. In the zone where sowing will begin in the next few days more than 90 percent of the area is ready to accept the seed. When gathering in the harvest farmers must clear first the fields on which it is planned to carry out sowing work. Peas and other pulse crops--the best predecessors for winter crops--must be cut and threshed more quickly.

According to USSR Agriculture Ministry figures, over 57,000 tractors are now plowing. In August the number of pieces of machinery engaged in tilling the soil will have to be almost doubled. In view of this it is vital that equipment is ready for sowing winter crops. There is still a lot of defective machinery on some farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaluzhskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts must take immediate measures over the next few days to accelerate tractor repairs particularly, because as well as sowing winter crops the time has come to carry out fall plowing--to prepare the fields for next spring.

The volume of fall plowing is considerable--more than 110 million hectares. Unfortunately, in recent years kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not always coped with the fall plowing plan. This year the early harvest makes it possible to release equipment for this task in good time. Specialists are well aware that fall plowing in August and September is the guarantee of big harvests.

Farmers are particularly concerned about seed for winter and spring crops. As we know, they are the foundation of the nest harvest. Every effort must be made to establish a sound foundation. Farmers must immediately set about preparing seed material and bringing it to a high sowing standard. The creation of reliable seed stocks is a task of paramount importance. Farms which fail to obtain the planned harvest on seed fields must select and use grain from the best good areas for sowing.

If farms treat the work as a single process, waste no time and make productive use of equipment, they will successfully complete the harvest and lay a sound foundation for the next one.

KUNAYEV VISITS ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLAST FARMS

FM241139 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 July front-pages an 800-word KAZTAG report entitled "More Arable and Livestock Produce" on a visit to a number of rayons in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast by "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee." The report does not specify the date of the visit, but notes that Kunayev visited a number of farms, saw the state of various types of farm work and met party and soviet workers and working people's representatives, with whom he discussed measures to fulfill the party's food program.

GORSHKOV GIVES NAVY DAY INTERVIEW TO PRAVDA

PM040944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 2

["The Ocean Watch: Today Is USSR Navy Day"--PRAVDA headline; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Navy Day PRAVDA asked Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy minister of defense, to answer a few questions.

[Question] While preserving and developing our glorious military traditions our navy has now changed beyond recognition. What are the essentials of these changes?

[Answer] The socialist economy's increased potential and the achievements of scientific and technical progress have made it possible to increase the might of the Army Forces, including that of their naval component, to new heights. Our country now has a powerful oceangoing navy which has absorbed the latest achievements of shipbuilding, nuclear energy, missile building, electronic engineering and other spheres of scientific and technical progress. This navy is capable of reliably safeguarding the USSR's state interests on the seas and oceans.

[Question] What can you cay about the present military strategic situation on the world's oceans?

[Answer] I can say that it is characterized by the increasingly aggressive and concentrated presence of U.S. naval forces in different parts of the world's oceans for the purpose of acting as a gendarme and putting pressure on governments disagreeable to the United States. The United States has always paid particular attention to building up its naval strike force and making intensive use of it in pursuit of a policy of aggression. The United States has repeatedly used its naval forces in so-called local wars, such as those in Korea and Indochina, Egypt and Lebanon, and in numerous conflicts in the Near East.

The overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran provided the United States with a pretext for moving into the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean the largest grouping of naval forces, including attack aircraft carriers, since World War II. This is where the grouping which forms the nucleus of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force is concentrated. Transport ships carrying arms and equipment are located at the Diego Island base.

At the time of the flareup in the Near East situation in May-June, when in response to Israeli Air Force raids against Lebanese cities and villages Syria--with the Lebanese Government's consent--strengthened the air defenses of its troops in Lebanon under the Arab League's flag, the Pentagon concentrated a large naval force in the eastern Mediterranean in order to give support to Israel. In the immediate proximity of the Lebanese coast there were two aircraft carrier formations comprised the Forrestal and Independence attack aircraft carriers and their accompanying missile cruisers and destroyers, as well as the Nassau amphibious helicopter carrier with Marines on board.

All this is evidence of the growing U.S. threat to states from the sea.

The Soviet Union is not only the largest continental power but also a great naval power with some 40,000 km of maritime borders. It is natural that we are heedful of a potential threat to our country and the socialist community countries not only from land but also from the sea.

"The fact that the NATO countries have powerful offensive forces at sea," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "obliges us to think about appropriate defenses in this sphere also. We have created our oceangoing navy, which is capable of fulfilling the tasks involved in providing those defenses."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly offered to initiate talks on equitably settling the problems of the world's oceans with due consideration for the vital interests of the peoples of all seaboard countries.

The importance of solving this problem is pointed out in the USSR Supreme Soviet's "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which proposes pressing hard for talks which would result in preventing a new round of the nuclear missile arms race, honest and equitable talks without any preconditions or attempts to dictate to anyone.

Our navy has been created not for aggression but in order to defend the security of the motherland and the socialist community countries and to help maintain world peace.

[Question] How are the men of the Soviet Navy celebrating their traditional holiday?

[Answer] The summer combat training period is now at its height. Inspired by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the men of the Soviet Navy are carrying out their combat vigil and tackling their combat training tasks with a deep sense of reasponsibility. This year's combat and political training indicators are considerably improved in all fleets. Officers, warrant officers, ensigns, petty officers and noncommissioned officers are now working more purposefully and are assessing their achievements more exactingly. The number of top grades achieved in combat and political training and of high class specialists and military masters has increased. Naval proficiency has noticeably increased and many ships and units now have Al gradings. Among the front-runners mention must be made of the initiators of socialist competition in the navy--the submarine formation under Rear Adm E. Paramonov's command, the crew of the nuclear submarine under Capt 1st Class G. Nikitin, the air unit under Lt Col A. Savitskiy's command and the V.I. Lenin Higher Naval College. The crew of the large antisubmarine ship Tashkent, the destroyer Neukrotimyy, the patrol vessels Bezukoriznennyy and Sovetskiy Azerbaydzhan, the tanker Lena and of many other ships and vessles are confidently leading the competition.

Active party political work embracing every level of military collectives is helping to ensure the successful solution of the tasks facing the fleets. It is geared primarily to fostering in personnel ideological conviction, heroism and steadfastness, vigilance and the constant readiness to come to the motherland's armed defense.

Our ties with the men of the navies of the Warsaw Pact's fraternal member-countries are strengthening and broadening. Joint voyages and exercises are strengthening the friendship and improving the cooperation and proficiency of our navies' personnel.

At the same time as it is worthily fulfilling its patriotic duty, our navy is an agent of internationalist ties and is strengthening the friendship and cooperation with the peoples of many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and helping to further enhance our state's international prestige.

In celebrating their traditional holiday, navy peronnel are deeply conscious of their sacred duty as defenders of the motherland. The object of the concern and attention of the Communist Party and the government and of all the people's affections, the men of the navy are selflessly working to enhance the combat readiness of ships, units and formations and are strengthening our motherland's might and vigilantly safeguarding its security.

NAVY DAY CELEBRATED AT MOSCOW CEREMONY 24 JUL

PM040908 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Ceremony"]

[Text] A ceremony to mark USSR Navy Day was held in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central Club on 24 July. Representatives of Moscow's working people, men of the Moscow garrison and navy personnel past and present gathered in the Red Banner Auditorium.

The ceremony presidium comprised: N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU department, M.V. Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; USSR Deputy Ministers of Defense Army Gen V.F. Tolubko and Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Flt Adm G.M. Yegorov, chief of the Naval Forces Main Staff; Adm A. I. Sorokin, chief of the Naval Forces Political Directorate; generals, admirals, officers, navy veterans and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The ceremony was opened by L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

Speeches of greeting to the navy personnel were delivered by L.A. Alekseyenko, worker at the Moskva sewn goods association and 26th CPSU Congress delegate; M.V. Yegorov, minister of the shipbuilding industry, and M.I. Semenushkin, first secretary of Moskovskiy Komsomol Obkom.

An address was delivered at the ceremony by Flt Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy.

We are celebrating Navy Day, the speaker stressed, in an atmosphere of particularly great political enthusiasm, generated by the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Navy personnel, like all the Soviet people, unanimously endorse the party's wise Leninist policy, are ready to fulfill all of the motherland's missions and are reliably safeguarding its maritime borders and striving to further enhance their combat skills.

The ceremony participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A gala concert was given by the Red Banner Northern Fleet Song and Dance Ensemble.